THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39. FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1823. Vol. 2...No. 2.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN, [illegible] STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

PRINTING.

DAVID & MATTHEW MACLEAN,
At the Office of
The Pittsburgh Gazette,
Have procured from New-York and Philadelphia,
A VARIETY OF PLAIN AND

Ornamented TYPES,

Suitable for almost every description of
Letter-Press Printing,
And can execute
PAMPHLETS, HANDBILLS, BLANKS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, &c. &c.
With neatness and accuracy.

Just Published,

AND FOR SALE BY
LUKE LOOMIS,
Market, between 3d and 4th streets, Pittsburgh,
MEMOIRS
OF THE
LIFE AND WRITINGS
OF
JOHN CALVIN.

To which is prefixed, a brief sketch of the *HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION*, BY JOHN MACKENZIE.

Printed from the last London edition, with a handsome portrait of Calvin.—Price 75 cents.

Sept. 26—3t

WHEAT.

Fifty Cents, per Bushel,

WILL be paid in CASH, (for a few days) for any quantity, delivered at Baldwin's Mill, or Evans's Steam Mill, Pittsburgh, on presenting receipts for the same.

Allen & Grant.
Front Street.

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C. W. Gazzam,
William Thoms.

Cincinnati, Sept. 15, 1822.

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MRS. BOND,

BEGS leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has just returned to this City, and taken that neat and commodious house on Wood street, next door to Mr. Stoner, where she will be ready (after the first of October) to receive and instruct in the various branches of education, the children of such parents as may consider her worthy that important trust. Grateful for past favors and determined to merit their continuance, she hopes to receive a share of that patronage she has hitherto experienced.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 26—tf.

A House to Let.

That neat Dwelling, now in the occupancy of the Rev. *William Thompson*, in the Town of Allegheny. Possession will be given on the 1st of October. Apply to

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Henry Holdship.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 19.—tf.

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HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN BAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

AUCTION SALES.

BOOK AUCTION.

On Saturday Evening, the 4th of Oct. at half past 6 o'clock,
AT THE FRONT STREET AUCTION ROOM,
WILL BE SOLD.
A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF
BOOKS,
Prints and Fancy Articles.
TERMS AT SALE.

John D. Davis,
Auctioneer.

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A General Assortment of
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PLAIN and figured Gros de Naples, Levantines, Satins, Florences and Sarcenets.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors and newest patterns.
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse, assorted colors.
French and figured Satin Mantua Crape Lisse Ribbons, of all colors.
Men's and Women's Silk, Kid, Beaver, York Tan, Woodstock, and Whitewash Leather Gloves.
Men's and Women's Black and White Silk Hose
Black and White Silk, Thread Bobbinet and Cotton Laces.
Zelia, Bayadores and other Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs.
Work'd Trimmings and Insertings.
Silk Velvets, assorted colors.
Simile Velvets, do. do.
Plain and figured Gauzes, assorted colors.
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Dimities.
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Blankets.
Fine Sallad Oil, Cologne Water, Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

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At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.

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UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

SIXTH CLASS.

THE Drawing of this Lottery will positively take place on Tuesday, the 7th day of October next, or at an earlier day, if the sales of the Tickets will warrant it.

CAPITAL PRIZES,
8,000 DOLLARS,
$4000,
$2336, $2000, $1000,
$500, $500, $500,
10 of $200—36 of 100—73 of $50,
And a variety of inferior prizes.

We have just received a FEW CHOICE TICKETS, which can be had, if applied for soon.

Tickets 7 Dollars.

TO BE HAD AT THE
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To the Citizens of Allegheny County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I TAKE the liberty to offer myself as candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election for

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I shall endeavor to perform the duties of the office (if elected) with fidelity and impartiality.

Respectfully, your fellow citizen,
Thomas Baird, Sr.

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JACKSON FOUNDRY.

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Where CASTINGS of every description will be furnished at short notice, and at the lowest prices, for cash, or in exchange for many kinds of country produce. Particular care will be taken that all articles made by them shall be of the best quality. They have called their establishment the

Jackson Foundry,

and the business of the firm will be carried on in the name of KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.

Lawrence Kingsland,
Jacob Sours,
James Minnis,
Isaac Lightner.

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In Water street, between Market and Wood Streets.

Being experienced in his business, he will, on the shortest notice, complete his work in the neatest manner, and on reasonable terms.

He has two Organs finished, which he invites persons to call and see, and judge of his workmanship.

Organs and Pianos repaired.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

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WINES.

A FEW SMALL CASKS
OF
Red & White Wines,
Fine and pure, from the Vineyards at
Harmonie, Indiana,
For sale at a price much below foreign Wines of the same quality.

Those disposed to encourage industry and enterprise, in the Western Country, by purchasing the products thereof, are invited to call and examine samples of this Wine, at the store of

A. Way & Co.

ALSO FOR SALE, AS ABOVE,
THE MANUFACTURES
OF THE
HARMONIE SOCIETY,
Consisting of
SUPERFINE Black & Blue BROADCLOTHS
Red, white, brown and blue FLANELS,
CASINETTS, &c.—At reduced prices.

Pittsburgh, August 22.—3t&eo

BOOTS & SHOES.

95 *PACKAGES*
MEN'S, LADIES', BOYS', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
BOOTS & SHOES.

Comprising a general and extensive assortment of every description, adapted to the present and approaching season.

ALSO
Fifty Dozen
MOROCCO SKINS,
Consisting of
Black, Red, Green, Yellow and White.

All of which will be sold at the lowest market prices
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
By

John Albree,
South-West Corner of Market-St. & Diamond

Aug. 22.—eotf.

York, Pa. August 30.—To-day, I visited Mr. Thomas Eichelberger's vine-yard, near this town—it presented a most interesting and luxuriant scene to my view. There are about ten acres covered with vines of the Lisbon, white, and other grapes—and the immense quantity of this delicious fruit, which is rapidly maturing, is inconceivable. There may be about forty barrels of wine made this season—perhaps a more beautiful and productive vineyard is not to be met with in the interior of the state, than that of Mr Eichelberger This gentleman intends extending his vineyard so as to have twenty acres enclosed, and planted with grapes.

New Expedition of Capt. Kotzebue.—The Russian government is going to send out, in the course of the next summer, and probably in the month of August, a scientific expedition, composed of two ships of war, and commanded by M. Von Kotzebue. The object of the expedition, we are assured, is to be at Behring's Straits in the summer of 1824, in order to penetrate as far as will be possible to the north-east Even if the navigation of the large vessels should be obstructed by the ice, a detachment is to penetrate in *baidares*, or Kamskatdale boats, between the ice and the shore, where there is generally a narrow strip of unfrozen water. The learned and justly celebrated Admiral Krusenstern is employed in drawing up the instructions. The minister of the Russian marine, M. Moller, and M. Krusenstern are both going to trust to the fortune of this expedition their eldest sons, who are young seamen of great promise.—Several learned men of great merit are already engaged in the expedition, from which the most important results are expected.

[Extract of a letter from St. Petersburgh.

Political.

From the Berks and Schuylkill Journal.

The following letter and affidavit furnish a further proof, if more was necessary, of the *desperate* and wicked means used by some of the editors who support Mr. Shulze, to further his election. In Columbia county, where the editor of the Watchman is *known*, persons of *all parties* consider the letter as a *fabrication*, and not deserving of notice; and in fact no notice would have been taken of it if the editors of a scandalous paper published in Reading, had not stated that they gave it with the full assurance that it was written by one of the office holders of the borough of Reading. If the editors had stated it as their *opinion*, no notice would have been taken of it—but the words they used implied a knowledge of the fact. The editor of the Watchman has given them the lie direct, which is the only answer they deserve.

It appears a strange kind of delicacy in the editor of the Watchman not to give the name of the author of a vile communication, and permit it to be imputed to innocent persons; and it is equally strange that he should send a letter which he said he kept in his office for the inspection of those who called, to Huntingdon county; and still stranger that he should not have known he had sent it, until the gentleman who desired to see it called the second time. He would not tell the name of the person who wrote the letter, nor to whom it was written, nor name any person who had seen it. Can any one believe the letter was genuine, or doubt as to the infamy of those who fabricated and circulated it?

B.

To the Editor of the Danville Watchman.

Reading, Sept. 3, 1823.

SIR,

In the Chronicle of the Times of this day, published in this place, an article appears, said to be extracted from your paper as follows:—

[*From the Danville Watchman.*]

"FEDERAL TREACHERY AND FRAUD—
"BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

"Extract of a letter from a Federalist in Reading, to his supposed political friend in Columbia county, dated

"*Reading, April* 14, 1823.

"*Dear Sir,*—I suppose you have heard of the "nomination of Andrew Gregg, by our members of the legislature, before they broke up. "This is to be kept a profound secret from the "democratic party, as we intend to have a meeting at Lewistown, for the purpose of gulling "the democrats. You must try and get up a "meeting in your county, and prevail on men "who call themselves democrats, to go to Lewistown; don't send federalists if you can get "others to go. The expenses of the delegates "will be liberally paid, as we have got funds at "our command, to defray the expenses of the "electioneering campaign. Please to attend to "this matter. If democrats can be obtained, "pay them liberally, and draw on ———, in "Reading, treasurer of the corresponding "committee, for what sums you may have expended

"Yours, &c.

"Delicacy prevents us from mentioning "names; the original of this letter is in this of"fice for the inspection of the curious.'

As there is nothing in the extract or your introduction applicable to us, we would not have troubled you on the subject, had not the editors of the Times headed their introduction of the piece with the words *more office holders' conspiracy*, and stated that they gave it to their readers with the full assurance that it was written by one of the office-holders of Reading, which of course infers that they have either seen the extract or been assured of the fact by you or some person who has seen it. We therefore have thought proper to request the gentlemen who will present this to you. to demand in our names and in the names of the people of Reading generally, who have been slandered by the publication, a sight of the letter and the names mentioned in it and the signature to it, in order that it may be known whether the letter is genuine, and who has written it; and we now assert positively, that if either of our names is subscribed to any such paper it is a base forgery, and we demand of you to preserve the paper as evidence in a prosecution, which shall be immediately commenced; and we do further state that we never heard of any caucus or meeting of the federal members, or of any other members of the legislature at their last session, for the purpose of nominating a person to be supported as governor; nor do we believe any such caucus or meeting took place, except the meeting which nominated Mr. Shulze, and that we did not advocate or interfere in the nomination of any particular person at Lewistown, being desirous that such nomination should be the unbiassed choice of the freemen of the state. We are however willing to state the fact, that we hoped and expected that the present governor would have agreed to serve, and that he would have been nominated. We request you to publish this letter, and will, if you require it, pay you for so doing.

We are, Sir, your humble servants,

[Signed] MARKS JNO. BIDDLE,
PETER AURAND,
J. MARSHALL,
JOHN MILLER.

Columbia County, ss.

Personally appeared before me, William Montgomery, one of the associate judges in and for said county, Robert C. Grier Esq. and Thomas Gaskins, who being duly sworn, do depose and say that they called on George Sweney, editor of the Watchman, this day, and having exhibited to him the above stated communication, signed by Marks Jno. Biddle, Peter Aurand, J. Marshall, and John Miller, they requested of him a perusal of the letter therein stated—

That Mr. Sweney stated to them he had it not in his possession, but that if they would call again in the course of half an hour, he (Sweney) would let them know whether they (the deponents) could see it or not. That Mr. Sweney denied that the name of any of the above mentioned gentlemen was subscribed to the letter, nor had he (Sweney) given to the editors of the Chronicle of the Times any information on the subject—That the deponents called on Mr. Sweney again about one hour afterwards, that he informed them he could not exhibit the letter alluded to, that he had it not in his possession, that it had been sent to Huntingdon county—

That Mr. Sweney refused to give the name of the person to whom or by whom the said letter was written, alleging that he would not name them for fear of bringing himself into difficulty, unless he had the original to show, which if he could obtain he was willing to show to the deponents; nor would he name any person to whom the letter had been shown. He also expressed a willingness to publish the above mentioned communication in his next week's paper.

ROBERT C. GRIER,
THOS. GASKINS.

Sworn and subscribed, September 9th, 1823, before me—

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY.

"O shame where is thy blush?"

From the Lancaster Journal.

A writer in the last Intelligencer has discovered that a man of the name of *William Gregg* was executed in England, some hundred and odd years ago; and after giving us his history, asks, "was this the grandfather of the present federel candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania?" nay more, he heads his communication with these words, in glaring capitals, "Andrew Gregg's Grandfather." This mean and scandalous attempt to injure Mr. Gregg might be severely retorted upon Mr. Shulze, the editor, and all others concerned in that paper. I could without any trouble, were I so disposed, and could I suppose that you would publish it, furnish you with an account of *Shulzes, Bedfords and others, who have disgraced humanity by their crimes, and suffered the penalty of the law.* This hint will, I hope, be sufficient to prevent a recurrence to such vile and far-fetched attempts to injure the people's candidate for Governor, as must digrace both writer and publisher, in the eyes of every christian community.

Naturalized Citizens Look Out!!

Carry with you to the poll on the day of election, your certificate of Naturalization, for Mr Shulze's committee of correspondence have issued a circular letter, enjoining it upon their adherents throughout the state, wherever they can carry the Inspectors and Judges of the election, not to allow any naturalized citizen to vote unless he produces his certificate. No! not even your oath will they take; but finding that you will not vote for Mr. Shulze, they are determined, if possible, to prevent your voting at all; they mean to take you by surprise, and cut you off from a vote, by rigidly requiring what has seldom been required before; namely, that you should have your certificate in your pocket. Therefore be prepared to thwart their malice by having this important document about you.

From the Reading Messenger.

Mr. Printer,—A patent democratic meeting, which was held in Kutztown, on the 16th August, had the impudence to place my name, without my consent, on the list of their committee of vigilance, in order to aid the election of John Andrew Shulze. I therefore herewith publish, that I am not willing to give my name to aid a cause, which is inimical to our constitution—and that I cannot nor will not serve.

ISAAC BIEBER.

Maxatany, August 30, 1823.

From the York Recorder.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Seeing our names in the York Gazette, as placed on the committee of vigilance in favor of J. Andrew Shulze—we take the liberty of informing the public that they were placed there without orders—that we are not disposed to further the cause of that gentleman—and that we mean to give our votes to the tried statesman, Andrew Gregg.

GEORGE BAHN,
GEORGE BROWN.

Aug. 26.

From the Paradise Hornet.

Strasburgh, Aug. 6, 1823.

Mr. Hornet,—Having seen my name in the "Free Press," as a member of a committee of vigilance for this borough, for the support of John Andrew Shulze, I hereby declare it was done without my knowledge or consent. I am determined to support the election of that tried patriot and enlightened statesman, Andrew Gregg.

GEORGE M'CLURE.

Mr. Maxwell,—I the undersigned having been placed on the committee of vigilance for the promotion of the election of John Andrew Shulze, hereby decline serving on that committee, as I am determined to vote for Andrew Gregg, the candidate of the people.

JOHN CRAMER, Sr.

Borough of Strasburgh, Sept. 4, 1823.

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A FEW SMALL CASKS
OF
Red & White Wines,
Fine and pure, from the Vineyards at
Harmonie, Indiana.

For sale at a price much below foreign Wines of the same quality.

Those disposed to encourage industry and enterprise, in the Western Country, by purchasing the products thereof, are invited to call and examine samples of this Wine, at the store of

A. Way & Co.

ALSO FOR SALE, AS ABOVE,
THE MANUFACTURES
OF THE
HARMONIE SOCIETY,
Consisting of
SUPERFINE Black & Blue BROADCLOTHS Red, white, brown and blue FLANELS, CASINETTS, &c.——At reduced prices.

Pittsburgh, August 22.—3t[illegible]

BOOTS & SHOES.

95 *PACKAGES*
MEN'S, LADIES', BOYS', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
BOOTS & SHOES.

Comprising a general and extensive assortment of every description, adapted to the present and approaching season.

ALSO
Fifty Dozen
MOROCCO SKINS,
Consisting of
Black, Red, Green, Yellow and White.

All of which will be sold at the lowest market prices
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
By

John Albree,
South-West Corner of Market-St. & Diamond

Aug. 22.—eotf.

York, Pa. August 30.—To-day, I visited Mr. Thomas Eichelberger's vine-yard, near this town—it presented a most interesting and luxuriant scene to my view. There are about ten acres covered with vines of the Lisbon, white, and other grapes—and the immense quantity of this delicious fruit, which is rapidly maturing, is inconceivable. There may be about forty barrels of wine made this season—perhaps a more beautiful and productive vineyard is not to be met with in the interior of the state, than that of Mr Eichelberger This gentleman intends extending his vineyard so as to have twenty acres enclosed, and planted with grapes.

New Expedition of Capt. Kotzebue.—The Russian government is going to send out, in the course of the next summer, and probably in the month of August, a scientific expedition, composed of two ships of war, and commanded by M. Von Kotzebue. The object of the expedition, we are assured, is to be at Behring's Straits in the summer of 1824, in order to penetrate as far as will be possible to the north-east Even if the navigation of the large vessels should be obstructed by the ice, a detachment is to penetrate in *baidares,* or Kamskatdale boats, between the ice and the shore, where there is generally a narrow strip of unfrozen water. The learned and justly celebrated Admiral Krusenstern is employed in drawing up the instructions. The minister of the Russian marine, M. Moller, and M. Krusenstern are both going to trust to the fortune of this expedition their eldest sons, who are young seamen of great promise.—Several learned men of great merit are already engaged in the expedition, from which the most important results are expected.

[*Extract of a letter from St. Petersburgh.*

Political.

From the Berks and Schuylkill Journal.

The following letter and affidavit furnish a further proof, if more was necessary, of the *desperate* and wicked means used by some of the editors who support Mr. Shulze, to further his election. In Columbia county, where the editor of the Watchman is *known,* persons of *all parties* consider the letter as a *fabrication,* and not deserving of notice; and in fact no notice would have been taken of it if the editors of a scandalous paper published in Reading, had not stated that they gave it with the full assurance that it was written by one of the office holders of the borough of Reading. If the editors had stated it as their *opinion,* no notice would have been taken of it—but the words they used implied a knowledge of the fact. The editor of the Watchman has given them the lie direct, which is the only answer they deserve.

It appears a strange kind of delicacy in the editor of the Watchman not to give the name of the author of a vile communication, and permit it to be imputed to innocent persons; and it is equally strange that he should send a letter which he said he kept in his office for the inspection of those who called, to Huntingdon county; and still stranger that he should not have known he had sent it, until the gentleman who desired to see it called the second time. He would not tell the name of the person who wrote the letter, nor to whom it was written, nor name any person who had seen it. Can any one believe the letter was genuine, or doubt as to the infamy of those who fabricated and circulated it?

B.

To the Editor of the Danville Watchman.

Reading, Sept. 3, 1823.

SIR,

In the Chronicle of the Times of this day, published in this place, an article appears, said to be extracted from your paper as follows:—

[*From the Danville Watchman.*]

"FEDERAL TREACHERY AND FRAUD—
"BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

"Extract of a letter from a Federalist in Reading, to his supposed political friend in Columbia county, dated

"*Reading, April* 14, 1823.

"*Dear Sir,*—I suppose you have heard of the "nomination of Andrew Gregg, by our members of the legislature, before they broke up. "This is to be kept a profound secret from the "democratic party, as we intend to have a meeting at Lewistown, for the purpose of gulling "the democrats. You must try and get up a "meeting in your county, and prevail on men "who call themselves democrats, to go to Lewistown; don't send federalists if you can get "others to go. The expenses of the delegates "will be liberally paid, as we have got funds at "our command, to defray the expenses of the "electioneering campaign. Please to attend to "this matter. If democrats can be obtained, "pay them liberally, and draw on ——, in "Reading, treasurer of the corresponding "committee, for what sums you may have expended

"Yours, &c.

"Delicacy prevents us from mentioning "names; the original of this letter is in this office for the inspection of the curious.'

As there is nothing in the extract or your introduction applicable to us, we would not have troubled you on the subject, had not the editors of the Times headed their introduction of the piece with the words *more office holders' conspiracy,* and stated that they gave it to their readers with the full assurance that it was written by one of the office-holders of Reading, which of course infers that they have either seen the extract or been assured of the fact by you or some person who has seen it. We therefore have thought proper to request the gentlemen who will present this to you, to demand in our names and in the names of the people of Reading generally, who have been slandered by the publication, a sight of the letter and the names mentioned in it and the signature to it, in order that it may be known whether the letter is genuine, and who has written it; and we now assert positively, that if either of our names is subscribed to any such paper it is a base forgery, and we demand of you to preserve the paper as evidence in a prosecution, which shall be immediately commenced; and we do further state that we never heard of any caucus or meeting of the federal members, or of any other members of the legislature at their last session, for the purpose of nominating a person to be supported as governor; nor do we believe any such caucus or meeting took place, except the meeting which nominated Mr. Shulze, and that we did not advocate or interfere in the nomination of any particular person at Lewistown, being desirous that such nomination should be the unbiassed choice of the freemen of the state. We are however willing to state the fact, that we hoped and expected that the present governor would have agreed to serve, and that he would have been nominated. We request you to publish this letter, and will, if you require it, pay you for so doing.

We are, Sir, your humble servants,

[Signed] MARKS JNO. BIDDLE,
PETER AURAND,
J. MARSHALL,
JOHN MILLER.

Columbia County, ss.

Personally appeared before me, William Montgomery, one of the associate judges in and for said county, Robert C. Grier Esq. and Thomas Gaskins, who being duly sworn, do depose and say that they called on George Sweney, editor of the Watchman, this day, and having exhibited to him the above stated communication, signed by Marks Jno. Biddle, Peter Aurand, J. Marshall, and John Miller, they requested of him a perusal of the letter therein stated—

That Mr. Sweney stated to them he had it not in his possession, but that if they would call again in the course of half an hour, he (Sweney) would let them know whether they (the deponents) could see it or not. That Mr. Sweney denied that the name of any of the above mentioned gentlemen was subscribed to the letter, nor had he (Sweney) given to the editors of the Chronicle of the Times any information on the subject—That the deponents called on Mr. Sweney again about one hour afterwards, that he informed them he could not exhibit the letter alluded to, that he had it not in his possession, that it had been sent to Huntingdon county—

That Mr Sweney refused to give the name of the person to whom or by whom the said letter was written, alleging that he would not name them for fear of bringing himself into difficulty, unless he had the original to show, which if he could obtain he was willing to show to the deponents; nor would he name any person to whom the letter had been shown. He also expressed a willingness to publish the above mentioned communication in his next week's paper.

ROBERT C. GRIER,
THOS. GASKINS.

Sworn and subscribed, September 9th, 1823, before me—

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY.

"O shame where is thy blush?"

From the Lancaster Journal.

A writer in the last Intelligencer has discovered that a man of the name of *William Gregg* was executed in England, some hundred and odd years ago; and after giving us his history, asks, "was this the grandfather of the present federel candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania?" nay more, he heads his communication with these words, in glaring capitals, "Andrew Gregg's Grandfather." This mean and scandalous attempt to injure Mr. Gregg might be severely retorted upon Mr. Shulze, the editor, and all others concerned in that paper. I could without any trouble, were I so disposed, and could I suppose that you would publish it, furnish you with an account of *Shulzes, Bedfords and others, who have disgraced humanity by their crimes, and suffered the penalty of the law.* This hint will, I hope, be sufficient to prevent a recurrence to such vile and far-fetched attempts to injure the people's candidate for Governor, as must digrace both writer and publisher, in the eyes of every christian community.

Naturalized Citizens Look Out!!!

Carry with you to the poll on the day of election, your certificate of Naturalization, for Mr Shulze's committee of correspondence have issued a circular letter, enjoining it upon their adherents throughout the state, wherever they can carry the Inspectors and Judges of the election, not to allow any naturalized citizen to vote unless he produces his certificate. No! not even your oath will they take; but finding that you will not vote for Mr. Shulze, they are determined, if possible, to prevent your voting at all; they mean to take you by surprise, and cut you off from a vote, by rigidly requiring what has seldom been required before; namely, that you should have your certificate in your pocket. Therefore be prepared to thwart their malice by having this important document about you.

From the Reading Messenger.

Mr. Printer,—A patent democratic meeting, which was held in Kutztown, on the 16th August, had the impudence to place my name, without my consent, on the list of their committee of vigilance, in order to aid the election of John Andrew Shulze. I therefore herewith publish, that I am not willing to give my name to aid a cause, which is inimical to our constitution—and that I cannot nor will not serve.

ISAAC BIEBER.

Maxatany, August 30, 1823.

From the York Recorder.
TO THE PUBLIC.

Seeing our names in the York Gazette, as placed on the committee of vigilance in favor of J. Andrew Shulze—we take the liberty of informing the public that they were placed there without orders—that we are not disposed to further the cause of that gentleman—and that we mean to give our votes to the tried statesman, Andrew Gregg.

GEORGE BAHN,
GEORGE BROWN.

Aug. 26.

From the Paradise Hornet.

Strasburgh, Aug. 6, 1823.

Mr. Hornet,—Having seen my name in the "Free Press," as a member of a committee of vigilance for this borough, for the support of John Andrew Shulze, I hereby declare it was done without my knowledge or consent. I am determined to support the election of that tried patriot and enlightened statesman, Andrew Gregg.

GEORGE M'CLURE.

Mr. Maxwell,—I the undersigned having been placed on the committee of vigilance for the promotion of the election of John Andrew Shulze, hereby decline serving on that committee, as I am determined to vote for Andrew Gregg, the candidate of the people.

JOHN CRAMER, S[illegible]

Borough of Strasburgh, Sept. 4, 1823.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1823.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Governor—ANDREW GREGG.

Senator—JOHN GILMORE, of Butler.

Assembly—JOHN SCULL,
JOHN FINLEY,
HARMAR DENNY.
ABRAHAM BRINKER, of Butler.

Commissioners.—THOMAS BAIRD, Sr.
HERVY H. PETERSON, (for 1 yr.)
WILLIAM ARTHURS, (for do.)

Auditor—SAMUEL COCHRAN.

Inspectors' Election.

An Election will be held, THIS DAY, for Inspectors of the General Election, and for an Assessor of Taxes for the ensuing year.

Public Meeting.

IN pursuance of public notice, a meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh, friendly to the election of ANDREW GREGG, was held at the house of George Grier, on Friday evening, the 26th ult.

DAVID LOGAN, was called to the Chair, and

William Story and *George G. Wright*, were appointed Secretaries.

After being duly organized, and the business of the meeting being stated by the chairman,—they proceeded to the nomination of candidates to be supported at the ward elections for the offices of Inspectors and Assessor.

DAVID PRIDE, was unanimously nominated for the office of Inspector, for the East ward, and

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, Jr. as a candidate for the office of Inspector, for the West ward.

ELIJAH TROVILLO, was nominated as a candidate for the office of Assessor.

Resolved, That a committee of vigilance be appointed, to act in conjunction with the committee appointed by the Young Men, at their meeting held on the 20th of August last, whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed.

EAST WARD.

John Darragh, Esq. James Crossan, Walter Fortune, George Cochran, —— Cuthbert, Thomas Scott, Thomas Hinds, George Brister, John M'Grew, H. G Hutcheson, John Gallagher, Geo. Steele, John Anderson, John Spear, J. B. Oliver; Samuel Morrow, William Graham, Jr. James Walker, Joseph Oliver, Thomas Harshberger, George Neelands, George Rice, Thomas M'Cullough, Jacob Sowers, Wm. M'Granahan, Wm. Arthurs, Benjamin Kendrick, Alexander Watson, John Beitler, John Liggett, Samuel Roseburg, Arnold Eichbaum, John Vandevender, S H Daily, Alexander M'Clurg, John T. Stoxe, Geo. Shreiner, J. H Lambdin, Charles L. Voltz, William Smith, John Downing, Andrew Wolfe, Thomas M'Kown, Robert Arthurs, Alexander Miller, James Scott, John White, Andrew Fleming, Mathias Nichols, Willard Leonard, Joseph Donnelly, George Miltenberger, John B. Grey, Andrew Campbell, James Morrison, William Price, Ezekial Fosdick, Moses Gray, George [illegible] Jr. Isaac [illegible] James Minnis, John Vance, John Carson, Thomas C. Lee, Lawrence Kingsland.

Young Men's Committee.

George G. Wright, Edward Quigley, Christian Anshutz, Luke Fortune, William Baird, George Ogden, John Bakewell, Thomas Powers, James Scott, William Howard, James Arthurs, James Ross, Jr. A. Roseburg, William O'Neil, John O'Neal, John Alexander, John Lee, Robert Knox, John M'Elwain, John Arthurs, James A Bartram, William Grannis, James S. Wilson, Peter Eichbaum, James Fortune, William Story, Joseph M'Eown, W. C. Murphy, James Crawford, John Fortune, John Perry, A. M'Donald, Adam Fichner, Andrew M'Cullough, William Thompson, William Lee, James Dobbin, James Bracken, R. M'Elwain, John Hall,

WEST WARD.

M. M. Murray, Esq. N. Richardson, J. W. Biddle, D. S. Scully, James D. Mackey, A. S. Cheetham, H. C. Bosler, John M. Laird, William Cunningham, William Benton, James M'Cay, Wm. P. Gregg, James Siddall, Samuel Hubley, Thomas White, Samuel Mackey, Thomas Clayland, Samuel Kingston, Samuel Pettigrew, E. F. Pratt, Thomas Dixon, James M'Dowell, John K. M'Nickle, Thomas Baird, M. Allen, Charles W. Earnest, Alexander M'Nickle, James Ligget, David Maclean, P. Doran, Webb Closey, L. T. Cary, Thomas Liggett, L. Williams, W. B. Irish, James Ekin, B. Darlington, P. H. Murry, Alexander Johnston, Jr. James Heagan, Andrew Pudder, James Mays, John Kelly, Peter Beard, George A. Bayard, M. Stackhouse, George Evans, Joseph Fenton, Samuel Denniston, Morgan Neville, John Sheriff, Wm. Deihl, A. Willock, M. Evans, Adam Kughn, John Liggett, George Grier, John Hinds, William Hays, Edward Smallman, Lewis Hutcheson, Neville B. Craig, S. R. Holmes, Willison Huey, Joseph Barclay, Archibald Pope, Lewis Peters, Richard Getty, Elijah Trovillo, John Herron, John Little, Dennis Murphy, A. Beelen, Robert Kinkade, John Caldwell, James Cooper, George Swartz, William Scott, Peter Tash, Joseph Armorer, John Torbett, John Smith. P. Cunningham, Lawrence Mitchell, Isaac Harris, David Glen, Robert Townsend, P. Byrne, George Stevenson, R. Kensche, John Park, A. E. Holmes, John Sterr, John M. Snowden, Thomas Baird, Jr. William Robinson, John Davis, R. James Adams, Abner Barker, John M'Kee, Andrew Johnston, James S. Craft, Thomas Perkins, R. Miller, David Kinkade, A. Way, J. Fluck, A. Shepherd, Thomas Reed.

Young Men's Committee.

S. L. Baker, Christopher M'Gee, Henry Pleeger, John Boggs, Samuel R. Johnston, Peter Shiras, James Mackey, William H. Denny, John S. Green, Duncan S. Walker, William M'Knight, John Willock, George Scott, James Carrol, Robert Rogers, Hugh M'Shane, William H. Kerr, John Horner, John R. Perry, John Liggett, Charles Rowan, Benjamin R Evans, Richard Evans, Lemmon Irwin, William Hill, Lewis Andrews, John Myers, Hyram Badgley, Samuel Jones, John P. Smith, John Albree, George Ledlie, Lewis Renn, John M'Fadden, Moses Cullen, John Irwin, Richard Biddle, Edward Simpson, William Shiras, Jr. Samuel A. Scott, John Hinds, James Allison.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the president and secretaries, and published in the Pittsburgh Mercury and Gazette.

DAVID LOGAN,
Chairman.

Attest—
[illegible] STORY,
[illegible] WRIGHT, } *Secretaries.*

To the Citizens of Pennsylvania.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

WE deem it necessary to address you, once more, on the subject of the ensuing election; and to request your serious attention to a statement relative to Mr. Gregg's vote on the Bill to extend the Right of Suffrage in the Mississippi Territory. Much has been said, on this subject, by the friends of Mr. Shulze. Facts have been perverted; feelings and principles have been ascribed to Mr. Gregg, which are altogether foreign from his nature and inconsistent with the whole tenor of his conduct through life. He is represented as hostile to the pure principles and true interests of Republicanism, as desirous of limiting the right of suffrage to the owners of the soil, and of preventing the *poor* man's participating in the government of his country. When these charges are carefully examined, they are found to be frivolous and groundless; and Mr. Gregg's vote on the Mississippi question, so far from evincing aristocratic principles, and so far from rendering him dangerous as a Chief Magistrate of our Republican State, exhibits such a faithful adherence to a solemn compact—such a firm and manly support of the dignity and rights of his country, against the intrusion of *Yazoo* adventurers and unprincipled speculators, as render him worthy of the approbation, the respect and the unlimited confidence of every honest man.

Before this question can be correctly understood, it must be known that by act of Congress, passed the 7th of April, 1798, the Mississippi Territory was constituted, and a government established therein, *similar in all respects* to that of the Territory North-West of the river Ohio, excepting only the existence of slavery: By the 6th section of this act, all rights and privileges granted by the ordinance of Congress, dated 13th July, 1787, are extended to the Mississippi Territory.

By the ordinance of the 13th July, 1787, it is expressly required, that the Governor shall be a Freeholder in a thousand acres of land; the Secretary and Judges to be Freeholders in five hundred acres; every Assembly-man, a Freeholder in two hundred acres; and every Elector or Voter, to be a Freeholder in fifty acres.

These precautions arose from the evident necessity of guarding the government of the Territory from falling into the hands of intruders upon the Public Lands, who then formed nine-tenths of the population in the new country. Indiana, and other territorial governments, contain the same provisions.

On the 16th of June, 1802, the state of Georgia agreed to cede to the United States all its western claims, from the Apalachicola to the Mississippi River, subject to certain conditions and regulations, as to the disposal of the soil and the government of the country; one of which conditions is "that its inhabitants shall enjoy the same privileges, the same conditions and restrictions as are provided in the ordinance of Congress passed 13th of July 1787, for the government of the North-Western Territory of the United States, *which ordinance shall in all its parts extend to the country contained in this act of cession*, the article forbidding slavery excepted."

By act of Congress passed on the 27th of March, 1804, the lands thus ceded by Georgia, and those ceded by South Carolina, were annexed to the Mississippi Territory, and became subject to its territorial government.

After the acquisition of this immense Territory, numerous alarming claims were set up for lands under British Grants, Spanish Grants, and purchasers under the Yazoo sales, by the state of Georgia: organized associations of armed men assembled, and prepared to take possession under these pretended titles. One of these armaments was stopped and dispersed by military force, at the mouth of Cumberland River, by the express orders of Mr. Jefferson, then the President of the United States.

The same pretensions, the same species of combination and lawless turbulence were displayed in Upper and Lower Louisiana, increasing every year in magnitude and audacity, until in the year 1806, Col. Burr's project excited universal indignation and alarm.

Soon after this daring enterprise had been subdued, an act of Congress was passed on the 3d of March, 1807, [Laws of the U. S. vol. 8, page 317] authorizing the President of the United States to remove all intruders by force from the Public Lands, in *any of the Territories*, and to employ *military force* as well as the civil authority for this purpose. Notice to be given for three months, and then all intruders to be removed without hearing or trial; to forfeit whatever claim they may have had, and to be liable to prosecution and fine, of at least one hundred dollars, and imprisonment of six months for the intrusion. This law requires an absolute removal, unless the intruder renounce his claim and become a tenant *at will*.

In November of the same year, 1807, Mr. Gregg first took his seat in the Senate of the U. S. and the Bill for extending the right of suffrage in the Mississippi Territory came before that body after having passed the House of Representatives.

Was it wise, or adviseable, *at that time and in the existing state of the country*, to give intruders and claimants of Public Lands, a right to vote at all elections?

Why give it in the Mississippi Territory, and withhold it from the other territories? Could Congress make this alteration without the consent of Georgia? To the first question, it must surely be answered that such an extension of suffrage would endanger the peace of the Territory: It would encourage further intrusions and combinations, by placing the Legislative authority in the power of the intruders. It would discourage prudent men from purchasing and settling in the Territory, under the title of the United States; and it would bring into hazard the just authority of the United States over the local government of that section of the country.

The second question answers itself, for if this privilege be extended to the most disturbed territory, on what pretext could it be withheld from those in a more peaceable and orderly condition? Such partiality in Legislation forms no part of the practice of Congress, nor of the history of our country.

The third question was in fact the only one in debate before Congress, as will be seen by a Report of the Debates published in the Freeman's Journal of the 10th Dec. 1807.—This report explains the whole difference of opinion in Congress, namely, That Congress, without the assent of the state of Georgia, could not enlarge the right of suffrage, and virtually change the nature of the Territorial Government. The members from Georgia insisted on the consent of Georgia being first had, before the change should go into operation. In the Senate the same effort was unsuccessfully made by the Senators of Georgia.—Both the Senators of the that state, Mr. Crawford and Mr. Milledge, voted against universal suffrage,—and against the Bill itself, as no provision was made for obtaining the assent of Georgia.

The law as finally passed and approved by President *Jefferson*, (vide vol. 9, page 14, Laws of U. S.) does actually extend the right of suffrage to all who had purchased lands of the United States altho' not paid for, to all equitable titles under the U. S. and to all who owned town lots of the value of one hundred dollars; thus adhering to the true spirit of the old rule, that none should vote at elections, but those who held titles to at least fifty acres of land under the United States, and excluding adversary claimants.

What more could have have been reasonably asked or conceded? Could Congress in the exercise of common prudence, give the right of voting at elections to speculators in British or Spanish grants; or to *Yazoo* conspirators; and thus prostrate their own superintending authority over the Territory? This would have been political suicide. Could they authorize universal suffrage in the Mississippi Territory, and refuse to extend the same privilege to all the Territories under their jurisdiction? This would have been counted manifest favoritism and injustice.—Could they do this without the consent of the State of Georgia, a party to the act of cession, which stipulates for the old qualifications of voters at all elections? This would have been a direct violation of a solemn compact with a great and respectable state; and a proceeding as unjust and unwarrantable as to change the Charter of St. Mary's Church in Philadelphia, without the consent and against the will of the corporation. For the Journal of the Senate and House of Representatives shew clearly that the Senators and Representatives of Georgia spoke and voted against any change without the consent of the State which they represented.

The question of universal suffrage never was brought up in Congress in this debate. It turned upon the expediency of the measure *at that time*, and upon the necessity of having the consent of Georgia to this alteration of the local government. This must be evident to all candid men who look at the Journals. And no wise man will now doubt the propriety of what was then done by GREGG, Jefferson, and the majority of 18 to 8 in the Senate, when he sees by the Journal of that body (page 212) that among the 8 were Crawford and Milledge, the Senators of Georgia, who deemed the consent of Georgia to any alteration indispensable—and who must see in the same Journal (page 211) that every one of the eight, viz: Bradley, Crawford, Milledge, Smith of N. York, Smith of Tenn. Sumpter, Turner, and M'Clay, actually voted with Mr. Gregg, against the introduction of Universal Suffrage into that Territory.

Such is the undeniable state of the Journal; and this indisputable testimony proves that Mr. Gregg was right as a statesman, a patriot, and a prudent guardian of peace in the Mississippi Territory, then under the care of Congress, whose regulations only lasted until the Territory should become a State, and be admitted into the Union. Then as a State it could decide for itself, who should or should not vote: and all previous regulations of Congress ceased to have any operation. The whole was a temporary measure, and to continue but for a very short time.

It is manifest that Mr. Gregg and the majority of the Senate adhered to the solemn compact with Georgia; and to the spirit of the old Territorial ordinance; because they so extended the right of suffrage, as to embrace all who held Real Estate under legal or equitable titles derived from the United States,—and to all who held Town Lots of the value of 100 dollars, equivalent to the purchase money of 50 acres of land. This was a clear recognition of the title of the United States; a perfect security to the compact with Georgia; and a proper and necessary precaution against the dangerous plans of the intruders.

There is not, there cannot be, a shadow of reproach on the vote of Mr. Gregg or his compatriots, on the passage of this law. The abstract question of universal suffrage, as a good or a bad Constitutional regulation, was not, and could not be under their consideration. They were expounding a compact,—not establishing a constitution. They were modifying a temporary government which must soon expire,—not providing a lasting regulation for an organized state.

But it is a great mistake to assert that Democrats consider universal suffrage as a primary article in their Creed or absolutely essential to a Democratic Government.—There is no point upon which sensible men of both parties have more widely differed, than this very institution. Look at the Minutes of the Convention, that framed our present constitution, and it will there be seen, that the most stern leaders of Democracy in Pennsylvania voted for a qualification in property, in order to entitle a freeman to a vote—while many of the most conspicuous Federalists voted for universal suffrage. Doubtless all these men were equally honest—equally convinced they were right—and equally desirous of promoting the welfare of Pennsylvania.

Possibly a review of this memorable vote may tend to allay party animosity, and excite sober reflection in our electioneering clubs, before they undertake to denounce and to outlaw all those who differ from themselves. It is therefore subjoined to the foregoing statement.

Minutes of the Convention, page 37, 10th December, 1789

The following Resolution was moved by Mr. Findley and seconded by Mr. Boyd,

"Resolved, That every freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having resided years in the United States, or years in this commonwealth, one of which at least in the county or district, next before the election where he claims his vote, and who hath been possessed, in freehold estate or other taxable property, to the value of for the space of one whole year next before the election, and the sons of freeholders, qualified with respect to age and residence as is discribed above, shall have a right to vote for either branch of the Legislature."

On the question, will the committee agree to the same, the yeas and nays were called by Mr. Findley, and were as follows:

YEAS.—Enoch Edwards, Wm Gibbons, Thos. Ross, J. Boyd, Robert Whitehill, James Power, Christian Lower, Abraham Lincoln, Baltzer Gehr, Thomas Mawhorter, Joseph Powel, John Piper, Charles Smith, Simon Snyder, William Findley, William Todd, Alexander Addison, John Hoge, David Redick, John Smilie, Albert Gallatin, James M'Lene, George Matthews, Lindsay Coates, Jonathan Shoemaker, John Gloninger, William Brown, Andrew Henderson, Thomas Beale.—29.

NAYS.—James Wilson, Hilary Baker, George Roberts, William Lewis, Thomas M'Kean, George Gray, William Robinson, junior, Robert Hare, Samuel Ogden, Thomas Jenks, John Barclay, Abraham Stout, Thomas Bull, Robert Coleman, Sebastian Graff, John Hubley, John Breckbill, Henry Miller, Henry Slegle, William Reed, Benjamin Tyson, Benjamin Pedan, Matthew Dill, Paul Groscop, Samuel Sitgreaves, John Arndt, Peter Rhoads, James Ross, James Morris, Samuel Potts, Timothy Pickering, John Gibson, John Sellers, Henry Hale Graham.—34.

So the question was determined in the negative."

Now when such men as William Findley, John Smilie, Albert Gallatin, Robert Whitehill, James M'Lene, John Piper, and Simon Snyder, vote, and record their vote, against Universal Suffrage in the very Constitution of our State, where is the man to be found with impudence and hardihood enough to assert, that Andrew Gregg, by voting for an extension of the right of suffrage in the temporary Territory of Mississippi, as far as the compact with Georgia would permit, is an enemy of democracy, an aristocrat in heart, regardless of the rights of the people, and unworthy of the confidence of his country?

E. J. ROBERTS,
D. S. WALKER,
JAMES ROSS, Jr.
WM. STORY,
JOHN WILLOCK,
SAMUEL JONES,
B. R. EVANS,
M. MACLEAN,
JAMES ARTHURS, Jr.
LUKE FORTUNE.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 1, 1823.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

To the Members of the Shulze Committee for Allegheny County.

Gentlemen,—A publication purporting to be signed by you, and addressed to the citizens of Pennsylvania, has recently made its appearance. This publication has been viewed by judicious men, with surprise and regret—Surprise, that many of you, who are the professed followers of the Lord of Peace, should sign your names to a production calculated to awaken the strongest feelings of party animosity;—and regret, that there should be found, even amongst political intolerants, men who have so little regard for their own reputation, as to make statements which are unqualifiedly false. I had hoped that the strong feeling of popular indignation which had manifested itself on the subject of your address, would have induced many of you to follow the example of a worthy and spirited citizen, whose name had been attached to it without his consent, and who came out in an open and manly way and disclaimed all connexion with the writer or his statements.—This measure would have been peculiarly proper for some of you, whose standing in society, and in the church, will be deservedly impaired by pursuing a contrary course.

To such of you as are anxious "to preserve a conscience void of offence towards God and towards man," suffer me now to address myself.—Some of you lay no claim to such a character.—To these I have nothing to say. So long as they do not violate the laws of their country, they believe themselves secure. But you have higher duties to perform, and you are accountable for the faithful performance of them.

If I thought that the publication of the address in question, had given you a moment's uneasiness—if I thought you felt a particle of sorrow for your indiscretion, or your folly—God forbid that I should add one more thorn to your pillow, or one more tear to your repentance. But the gift of penitence is not to you. You stand before the public equal in guilt with the writer of your address. Equal, did I say?—No! Your crime is greater. He was slandering those with whom he was not permitted to associate. You were throwing arrows, firebrands and death amongst your neighbors and your brethren.

Gentlemen, your politics have carried you too far. In the heat of their excitement you have forgotten your religious obligations. Verily you have not "carried your politics to church," nor shall we find your "religion at the polls"—but I beseech you to pause for a moment, and examine the path you are pursuing. You have made statements, which if true, would brand with infamy the characters of many of those whom the word call good and virtuous. Can you support them? If yea, do it—If nay, you have placed yourselves in a disagreeable situation.

You aver that "the Federal party have compromitted, so far as they dared do, the honor, "the glory, and the interests of the country."—This is virtually charging them with treason to their country, their God, and their religion.—Would you willingly come into a court of justice, and in the presence of that Almighty Being whom you profess to adore, declare that you believe this to be true? No! Is it possible, then, that you think there is a difference between telling a lie and swearing to it? If you do, your morality, your religion, and your conscience, are but feeble barriers against the wickedness of your hearts. But what facts have you produced to support the charge? You say that the Federalists, in the convention of '87, brought forward a form of government that would have made the people in effect slaves. The assertion is unqualifiedly false. Alexander Hamilton did propose a form of government that partook of some of the qualities you speak of, but *the very fact of its being rejected is a positive proof that the Federal party would not give such a constitution to the country.*

You charge the Federal party with *encouraging the Indians to massacre!* how dare you stand up, and in the face of the community make such a charge as this? Do you believe it? Did you ever believe it? Who are the Federal party? Where are the wretches who would do an act of this kind?—You meet them in the sanctuary—you worship in the same temple—are believers of the same faith—you sit down with them at the same sacrament—you profess to be children of the same Father—you call them brethren!—In social life, connected to them by the most tender and endearing ties—your lives, your property, your honor, are cheerfully entrusted to them. How then can you speak of them in this manner? '*Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.*'—Have you obeyed this command?

You charged the Federalists with urging the war, and then siding with the enemy. You were told this was not true. Your attention was directed to the most trying scenes of that period, when the tomahawk and scalping knife were employed on the frontier, when every heart beat with anxiety, when every day brought the tale of some new disaster, some new defeat, some new disgrace. When TREASON walked abroad—yes, *even in the streets of Pittsburgh*, who were found most anxious then for the safety of the country? Who most lavish of money? Who most willing to face the enemy FEDERALISTS! Yes, the very men whom you have been abusing—the very men upon whom you have laid all the misfortunes that have befallen the country since the revolution! Well, when you were reminded of all this, how did you act?—Did you attempt to prove the truth of your assertions, or did you come out like pious and Christian men, and acknowledge your error? No—you had neither the courage to defend your assertions, nor the virtue to acknowledge your fault. True, your friends attempted to justify the assertion. How have they succeeded? Why, they say that a federal member of congress, declared that "government could not be kicked into a war"—and that after war was declared, the federal members of Congress obstructed the government in all their measures for carrying it on with vigor, they say that the Hartford convention wished to destroy the union; they say that *somebody* hoisted *blue-lights*, when Com. Decatur was about sailing, to give notice to the enemy, in order that he might fall into their hands. They say that these bad actions were all done by *federalists*—federalists support Andrew Gregg—therefore Mr. Gregg and all his supporters, are federalists, blue lights and tories. Adopt this kind of reasoning, and see how easily we can prove facts to be true, that nobody ever dreamt of before. Commodore Decatur was a federalist—federalists hoisted blue-lights—therefore Com. D. was a traitor, a blue light, &c. Hull was a democrat—Hull was a traitor, and betrayed his army—therefore all democrats are traitors. One of your co-signers was the object of universal hatred and contempt on account of his violent opposition to the war, and impertinent observations about the manner in which it was carried on—therefore, you gentlemen are all tories, and ought likewise to become the scorn of every decent man in the community. Shame gentlemen, that you could only take shelter behind such a veil as this. The flimsy covering is destroyed, and you are in danger of becoming the objects of pity and contempt.

Spirits of the departed great!—If you could have anticipated how severely your conduct was to be scrutinized by such *pure* and incorrupt patriots as Charles Shaler and James Riddle, how different would have been your course of conduct!—Though you have departed to enjoy the reward of your actions, you have left behind you men, and some of them professing Christians, too, whose slanders would blight (if they were listened to) the reputation of a celestial spirit,—whose pestiferous breath would wither the last leaf of laurel that sprouts upon your graves.

HAMILTON.

Be it Remembered,

That John A Shulze is in favor of high salaries and fees, he having voted when a member of the Legislature, against reducing his own.—*See Journal of the House of Representatives*, 1806-7—*pages* 417.

That John Andrew Shulze voted against granting donation lands to the widows and children of old soldiers. *See same Journal page* 565.

That John Andrew Shulze voted for an arbitrary and tyrannical militia law, that placed the military above the civil power, and put the property of the citizens at the mercy of the collectors of milita fines. *See Journal of Senate*, 1822-23, *page* 445.

These votes indicate the most aristocratic principles, fitting the man who [illegible] them much better for a membership [illegible] German diet, than for Governor of [illegible] people. Let the people look to it in [illegible] they wish to pamper a set of aristocratic [illegible] with high salaries and fees—if they wish to establish military tyranny in this free and happy land, they will vote for John Andrew Shulze, *but not otherwise.* *Harr. Chron.*

To our Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That we, whose names are undersigned, have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the acts of the general assembly made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said Judges have appointed *the third Monday of November next*, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause if any you have, why we should not be discharged.

David McClemens,
Of the city of Pittsburgh, Laborer.
William Boylstone,
Of said city, Shoe-black.
James Brogan,
Of said city, Pensioner.
James Stapleton,
Of said city, Laborer.
John Rea,
Of Pitt township, Coal-digger.
William Morris,
Of Mifflin township, Laborer.

October 3, 1823—3t.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1823.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Governor—ANDREW GREGG.

Senator—JOHN GILMORE, of Butler.

Assembly—JOHN SCULL,
JOHN FINLEY,
HARMAR DENNY,
ABRAHAM BRINKER, of Butler.

Commissioners.—THOMAS BAIRD, Sr.
HERVY H. PETERSON, (for 1 yr.)
WILLIAM ARTHURS, (for do.)

Auditor—SAMUEL COCHRAN.

Inspectors' Election.

An Election will be held, THIS DAY, for Inspectors of the General Election, and for an Assessor of Taxes for the ensuing year.

Public Meeting.

IN pursuance of public notice, a meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh, friendly to the election of ANDREW GREGG, was held at the house of George Grier, on Friday evening, the 26th ult.

DAVID LOGAN, was called to the Chair, and

William Story and *George G. Wright*, were appointed Secretaries.

After being duly organized, and the business of the meeting being stated by the chairman,—they proceeded to the nomination of candidates to be supported at the ward elections for the offices of Inspectors and Assessor.

DAVID PRIDE, was unanimously nominated for the office of Inspector, for the East ward, and

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, Jr. as a candidate for the office of Inspector, for the West ward.

ELIJAH TROVILLO, was nominated as a candidate for the office of Assessor.

Resolved, That a committee of vigilance be appointed, to act in conjunction with the committee appointed by the Young Men, at their meeting held on the 20th of August last, whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed.

EAST WARD.

John Darragh, Esq. James Crossan, Walter Fortune, George Cochran, —— Cuthbert, Thomas Scott, Thomas Hinds, George Brister, John M'Grew, H. G Hutcheson, John Gallagher, Geo. Steele, John Anderson, John Spear, J. B. Oliver; Samuel Morrow, William Graham, Jr. James Walker, Joseph Oliver, Thomas Harshberger, George Neelands, George Rice, Thomas M'Cullough, Jacob Sowers, Wm. M'Granahan, Wm. Arthurs, Benjamin Kendrick, Alexander Watson, John Beitler, John Liggett, Samuel Roseburg, Arnold Eichbaum, John Vandevender, S H Daily, Alexander M'Clurg, John T. Stoxe, Geo. Shreiner, J. H Lambdin, Charles L. Voitz, William Smith, John Downing, Andrew Wolfe, Thomas M'Kown, Robert Arthurs, Alexander Miller, James Scott, John White, Andrew Fleming, Mathias Nichols, Willard Leonard, Joseph Donnelly, George Miltenberger, John B. Grey, Andrew Campbell, James Morrison, William Price, Ezekial Fosdick, Moses Gray, George [illegible] Jr. Isaac Lightner, James Minnis, John Vance, John Carson, Thomas C. Lee, Lawrence Kingsland.

Young Men's Committee.

George G. Wright, Edward Quigley, Christian Anshutz, Luke Fortune, William Baird, George Ogden, John Bakewell, Thomas Powers, James Scott, William Howard, James Arthurs, James Ross, Jr. A. Roseburg, William O'Neil, John O'Neal, John Alexander, John Lee, Robert Knox, John M'Elwain, John Arthurs, James A Bartram, William Grannis, James S. Wilson, Peter Eichbaum, James Fortune, William Story, Joseph M'Eown, W. C. Murphy, James Crawford, John Fortune, John Perry, A. M'Donald, Adam Fichner, Andrew M'Cullough, William Thompson, William Lee, James Dobbin, James Bracken, R. M'Elwain, John Hall,

WEST WARD.

M. M. Murray, Esq. N. Richardson, J. W. Biddle, D. S. Scully, James D. Mackey, A. S. Cheetham, H. C. Bosler, John M. Laird, William Cunningham, William Banton, James M'Cay, Wm. P. Gregg, James Siddall, Samuel Hubley, Thomas White, Samuel Mackey, Thomas Clayland, Samuel Kingston, Samuel Pettigrew, E. F. Pratt, Thomas Dixon, James M'Dowell, John K. M'Nickle, Thomas Baird, M. Allen, Charles W. Earnest, Alexander M'Nickle, James Ligget, David Maclean, P. Doran, Webb Closey, I. T. Cary, Thomas Liggett, L. Williams, W. B. Irish, James Ekin, B. Darlington, P. H. Murry, Alexander Johnston, Jr. James Heagan, Andrew Pudder, James Mays, John Kelly, Peter Beard, George A. Bayard, M. Stackhouse, George Evans, Joseph Fenton, Samuel Denniston, Morgan Neville, John Sheriff, Wm. Deihl, A. Willock, M. Evans, Adam Kughn, John Liggett, George Grier, John Hinds, William Hays, Edward Smallman, Lewis Hutcheson, Neville B. Craig, S. R. Holmes, Willison Huey, Joseph Barclay, Archibald Pope, Lewis Peters, Richard Getty, Elijah Trovillo, John Herron, John Little, Dennis Murphy, A. Beelen, Robert Kinkade, John Caldwell, James Cooper, George Swartz, William Scott, Peter Tesh, Joseph Armorer, John Torbett, John Smith. P. Cunningham, Lawrence Mitchell, Isaac Harris, David Glen, Robert Townsend, P. Byrne, George Stevenson, R. Kenache, John Park, A. E. Holmes, John Sterr, John M. Snowden, Thomas Baird, Jr. William Robinson, John Davis, *B.* James Adams, Abner Barker, John M'Kee, Andrew Johnston, James S. Craft, Thomas Perkins, R. Miller, David Kinkade, A. Way, J. Fluck, A. Shepherd, Thomas Reed.

Young Men's Committee.

S. L. Baker, Christopher M'Gee, Henry Fleeger, John Boggs, Samuel R. Johnston, Peter Shiras, James Mackey, William H. Denny, John S. Green, Duncan S. Walker, William M'Knight, John Willock, George Scott, James Carrol, Robert Rogers, Hugh M'Shane, William H. Kerr, John Horner, John R. Perry, John Liggett, Charles Rowan, Benjamin R Evans, Richard Evans, Lemmon Irwin, William Hill, Lewis Andrews, John Myers, Hyram Badgley, Samuel Jones, John P. Smith, John Albree, George Ledlie, Lewis Renn, John M'Fadden, Moses Cullen, John Irwin, Richard Biddle, Edward Simpson, William Shiras, Jr. Samuel A. Scott, John Hinds, James Allison.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the president and secretaries, and published in the Pittsburgh Mercury and Gazette.

DAVID LOGAN,
Chairman.

Attest—
[illegible]liam Story,
[illegible] G. Wright, } *Secretaries,*

To the Citizens of Pennsylvania.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

WE deem it necessary to address you, once more, on the subject of the ensuing election; and to request your serious attention to a statement relative to Mr. Gregg's vote on the Bill to extend the Right of Suffrage in the Mississippi Territory. Much has been said, on this subject, by the friends of Mr. Shulze. Facts have been perverted; feelings and principles have been ascribed to Mr. Gregg, which are altogether foreign from his nature and inconsistent with the whole tenor of his conduct through life. He is represented as hostile to the pure principles and true interests of Republicanism, as desirous of limiting the right of suffrage to the owners of the soil, and of preventing the *poor* man's participating in the government of his country. When these charges are carefully examined, they are found to be frivolous and groundless; and Mr. Gregg's vote on the Mississippi question, so far from evincing aristocratic principles, and so far from rendering him dangerous as a Chief Magistrate of our Republican State, exhibits such a faithful adherence to a solemn compact—such a firm and manly support of the dignity and rights of his country, against the intrusion of *Yazoo* adventurers and unprincipled speculators, as render him worthy of the approbation, the respect and the unlimited confidence of every honest man.

Before this question can be correctly understood, it must be known that by act of Congress, passed the 7th of April, 1798, the Mississippi Territory was constituted, and a government established therein, *similar in all respects* to that of the Territory North-West of the river Ohio, excepting only the existence of slavery: By the 6th section of this act, all rights and privileges granted by the ordinance of Congress, dated 13th July, 1787, are extended to the Mississippi Territory.

By the ordinance of the 13th July, 1787, it is expressly required, that the Governor shall be a Freeholder in a thousand acres of land; the Secretary and Judges to be Freeholders in five hundred acres; every Assembly-man, a Freeholder in two hundred acres; and every Elector or Voter, to be a Freeholder in fifty acres.

These precautions arose from the evident necessity of guarding the government of the Territory from falling into the hands of intruders upon the Public Lands, who then formed nine-tenths of the population in the new country. Indiana, and other territorial governments, contain the same provisions.

On the 16th of June, 1802, the state of Georgia agreed to cede to the United States all its western claims, from the Apalachicola to the Mississippi River, subject to certain conditions and regulations, as to the disposal of the soil and the government of the country; one of which conditions is "that its inhabitants shall enjoy the same privileges, the same conditions and restrictions as are provided in the ordinance of Congress passed 13th of July 1787, for the government of the North-Western Territory of the United States, *which ordinance shall in all its parts extend to the country contained in this act of cession*, the article forbidding slavery excepted."

By act of Congress passed on the 27th of March, 1804, the lands thus ceded by Georgia, and those ceded by South Carolina, were annexed to the Mississippi Territory, and became subject to its territorial government.

After the acquisition of this immense Territory, numerous alarming claims were set up for lands under British Grants, Spanish Grants, and purchasers under the Yazoo sales, by the state of Georgia: organized associations of armed men assembled, and prepared to take possession under these pretended titles. One of these armaments was stopped and dispersed by military force, at the mouth of Cumberland River, by the express orders of Mr. Jefferson, then the President of the United States.

The same pretensions, the same species of combination and lawless turbulence were displayed in Upper and Lower Louisiana, increasing every year in magnitude and audacity, until in the year 1806, Col. Burr's project excited universal indignation and alarm.

Soon after this daring enterprise had been subdued, an act of Congress was passed on the 3d of March, 1807, [Laws of the U. S. vol. 8, page 317] authorizing the President of the United States to remove all intruders by force from the Public Lands, in *any of the Territories*, and to employ *military force* as well as the civil authority for this purpose. Notice to be given for three months, and then all intruders to be removed without hearing or trial; to forfeit whatever claim they may have had, and to be liable to prosecution and fine, of at least one hundred dollars, and imprisonment of six months for the intrusion. This law requires an absolute removal, unless the intruder renounce his claim and become a tenant *at will*.

In November of the same year, 1807, Mr. Gregg first took his seat in the Senate of the U. S. and the Bill for extending the right of suffrage in the Mississippi Territory came before that body after having passed the House of Representatives.

Was it wise, or adviseable, *at that time and in the existing state of the country*, to give intruders and claimants of Public Lands, a right to vote at all elections?

Why give it in the Mississippi Territory, and withhold it from the other territories? Could Congress make this alteration without the consent of Georgia? To the first question, it must surely be answered that such an extension of suffrage would endanger the peace of the Territory: It would encourage further intrusions and combinations, by placing the Legislative authority in the power of the intruders. It would discourage prudent men from purchasing and settling in the Territory, under the title of the United States; and it would bring into hazard the just authority of the United States over the local government of that section of the country.

The second queston answers itself, for if this privilege be extended to the most disturbed territory; on what pretext could it be withheld from those in a more peaceable and orderly condition? Such partiality in Legislation forms no part of the practice of Congress, nor of the history of our country.

The third question was in fact the only one in debate before Congress, as will be seen by a Report of the Debates published in the Freeman's Journal of the 10th Dec. 1807.—This report explains the whole difference of opinion in Congress, namely, That Congress, without the assent of the state of Georgia, could not enlarge the right of suffrage, and virtually change the nature of the Territorial Government. The members from Georgia insisted on the consent of Georgia being first had, before the change should go into operation. In the Senate the same effort was unsuccessfully made by the Senators of Georgia.—Both the Senators of the that state, Mr. Crawford and Mr. Milledge, voted against universal suffrage,—and against the Bill itself, as no provision was made for obtaining the assent of Georgia.

The law as finally passed and approved by President *Jefferson*, (vide vol. 9, page 14, Laws of U. S.) does actually extend the right of suffrage to all who had purchased lands of the United States altho' not paid for, to all equitable titles under the U. S. and to all who owned town lots of the value of one hundred dollars; thus adhering to the true spirit of the old rule, that none should vote at elections, but those who held titles to at least fifty acres of land under the United States, and excluding adversary claimants.

What more could have have been reasonably asked or conceded? Could Congress in the exercise of common prudence, give the right of voting at elections to speculators in British or Spanish grants; or to *Yazoo* conspirators; and thus prostrate their own superintending authority over the Territory? This would have been political suicide. Could they authorize universal suffrage in the Mississippi Territory, and refuse to extend the same privilege to all the Territories under their jurisdiction? This would have been counted manifest favoritism and injustice.—Could they do this without the consent of the State of Georgia, a party to the act of cession, which stipulates for the old qualifications of voters at all elections? This would have been a direct violation of a solemn compact with a great and respectable state; and a proceeding as unjust and unwarrantable as to change the Charter of St. Mary's Church in Philadelphia, without the consent and against the will of the corporation. For the Journal of the Senate and House of Representatives shew clearly that the Senators and Representatives of Georgia spoke and voted against any change without the consent of the State which they represented.

The question of universal suffrage never was brought up in Congress in this debate. It turned upon the expediency of the measure *at that time*, and upon the necessity of having the consent of Georgia to this alteration of the local government. This must be evident to all candid men who look at the Journals. And no wise man will now doubt the propriety of what was then done by GREGG, Jefferson, and the majority of 18 to 8 in the Senate, when he sees by the Journal of that body (page 212) that among the 8 were Crawford and Milledge, the Senators of Georgia, who deemed the consent of Georgia to any alteration indispensable—and who must see in the same Journal (page 211) that every one of the eight, viz: Bradley, Crawford, Milledge, Smith of N. York, Smith of Tenn. Sumpter, Turner, and M'Clay, actually voted with Mr. Gregg, against the introduction of Universal Suffrage into that Territory.

Such is the undeniable state of the Journal; and this indisputable testimony proves that Mr. Gregg was right as a statesman, a patriot, and a prudent guardian of peace in the Mississippi Territory, then under the care of Congress, whose regulations only lasted until the Territory should become a State, and be admitted into the Union. Then as a State it could decide for itself, who should or should not vote: and all previous regulations of Congress ceased to have any operation. The whole was a temporary measure, and to continue but for a very short time.

It is manifest that Mr. Gregg and the majority of the Senate adhered to the solemn compact with Georgia; and to the spirit of the old Territorial ordinance; because they so extended the right of suffrage, as to embrace all who held Real Estate under legal or equitable titles derived from the United States,—and to all who held Town Lots of the value of 109 dollars, equivalent to the purchase money of 50 acres of land. This was a clear recognition of the title of the United States; a perfect security to the compact with Georgia; and a proper and necessary precaution against the dangerous plans of the intruders.

There is not, there cannot be, a shadow of reproach on the vote of Mr. Gregg or his compatriots, on the passage of this law. The abstract question of universal suffrage, as a good or a bad Constitutional regulation, was not, and could not be under their consideration. They were expounding a compact,—not establishing a constitution. They were modifying a temporary government which must soon expire,—not providing a lasting regulation for an organized state.

But it is a great mistake to assert that Democrats consider universal suffrage as a primary article in their Creed, or absolutely essential to a Democratic Government.—There is no point upon which sensible men of both parties have more widely differed, than this very institution. Look at the Minutes of the Convention, that framed our present constitution, and it will there be seen, that the most stern leaders of Democracy in Pennsylvania voted for a qualification in property, in order to entitle a freeman to a vote—while many of the most conspicuous Federalists voted for universal suffrage. Doubtless all these men were equally honest—equally convinced they were right—and equally desirous of promoting the welfare of Pennsylvania.

Possibly a review of this memorable vote may tend to allay party animosity, and excite sober reflection in our electioneering clubs, before they undertake to denounce and to outlaw all those who differ from themselves. It is therefore subjoined to the foregoing statement.

Minutes of the Convention, page 37, 10th December, 1789

The following Resolution was moved by Mr. Findley and seconded by Mr. Boyd,

"Resolved, That every freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having resided   years in the United States, or   years in this commonwealth, one of which at least in the county or district, next before the election where he claims his vote, and who hath been possessed, in freehold estate or other taxable property, to the value of   for the space of one whole year next before the election, and the sons of freeholders, qualified with respect to age and residence as is discribed above, shall have a right to vote for either branch of the Legislature."

On the question, will the committee agree to the same, the yeas and nays were called by Mr. Findley, and were as follows:

YEAS.—Enoch Edwards, Wm Gibbons, Thos. Ross, J. Boyd, Robert Whitehill, James Power, Christian Lower, Abraham Lincoln, Baltzer Gehr, Thomas Mawhorter, Joseph Powel, John Piper, Charles Smith, Simon Snyder, William Findley, William Todd, Alexander Addison, John Hoge, David Redick, John Smilie, Albert Gallatin, James M'Lene, George Matthews, Lindsay Coates, Jonathan Shoemaker, John Gloninger, William Brown, Andrew Henderson, Thomas Beale.—29.

NAYS.—James Wilson, Hilary Baker, George Roberts, William Lewis, Thomas M'Kean, George Gray, William Robinson, junior, Robert Hare, Samuel Ogden, Thomas Jenks, John Barclay, Abraham Stout, Thomas Bull, Robert Coleman, Sebastian Graff, John Hubley, John Breckbill, Henry Miller, Henry Slegle, William Reed, Benjamin Tyson, Benjamin Pedan, Matthew Dill, Paul Groscop, Samuel Sitgreaves, John Arndt, Peter Rhoads, James Ross, James Morris, Samuel Potts, Timothy Pickering, John Gibson, John Sellers, Henry Hale Graham.—34.

So the question was determined in the negative."

Now when such men as William Findley, John Smilie, Albert Gallatin, Robert Whitehill, James M'Lene, John Piper, and Simon Snyder, vote, and record their vote, against Universal Suffrage in the very Constitution of our State, where is the man to be found with impudence and hardihood enough to assert, that Andrew Gregg, by voting for an extension of the right of suffrage in the temporary Territory of Mississippi, as far as the compact with Georgia would permit, is an enemy of democracy, an aristocrat in heart, regardless of the rights of the people, and unworthy of the confidence of his country?

E. J. ROBERTS,
D. S. WALKER,
JAMES ROSS, Jr.
WM. STORY,
JOHN WILLOCK,
SAMUEL JONES,
B. R. EVANS,
M. MACLEAN,
JAMES ARTHURS, Jr.
LUKE FORTUNE.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 1, 1823.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

To the Members of the Shulze Committee for Allegheny County.

Gentlemen,—A publication purporting to be signed by you, and addressed to the citizens of Pennsylvania, has recently made its appearance. This publication has been viewed by judicious men, with surprise and regret—Surprise, that many of you, who are the professed followers of the Lord of Peace, should sign your names to a production calculated to awaken the strongest feelings of party animosity;—and regret, that there should be found, even amongst political intolerants, men who have so little regard for their own reputation, as to make statements which are unqualifiedly false. I had hoped that the strong feeling of popular indignation which had manifested itself on the subject of your address, would have induced many of you to follow the example of a worthy and spirited citizen, whose name had been attached to it without his consent, and who came out in an open and manly way and disclaimed all connexion with the writer or his statements.—This measure would have been peculiarly proper for some of you, whose standing in society, and in the church, will be deservedly impaired by pursuing a contrary course.

To such of you as are anxious "to preserve a conscience void of offence towards God and towards man," suffer me now to address myself.—Some of you lay no claim to such a character.—To these I have nothing to say. So long as they do not violate the laws of their country, they believe themselves secure. But you have higher duties to perform, and you are accountable for the faithful performance of them.

If I thought that the publication of the address in question, had given you a moment's uneasiness—if I thought you felt a particle of sorrow for your indiscretion, or your folly—God forbid that I should add one more thorn to your pillow, or one more tear to your repentance. But the gift of penitence is not to you. You stand before the public equal in guilt with the writer of your address. Equal, did I say?—No! Your crime is greater. He was slandering those with whom he was not permitted to associate. You were throwing arrows, firebrands and death amongst your neighbors and your brethren.

Gentlemen, your politics have carried you too far. In the heat of their excitement you have forgotten your religious obligations. Verily you have not "carried your politics to church," nor shall we find your "religion at the polls"—but I beseech you to pause for a moment, and examine the path you are pursuing. You have made statements, which if true, would brand with infamy the characters of many of those whom the word call good and virtuous. Can you support them? If yea, do it—If nay, you have placed yourselves in a disagreeable situation.

You aver that "the Federal party have compromitted, so far as they dared do, the honor, the glory, and the interests of the country."—This is virtually charging them with treason to their country, their God, and their religion.—Would you willingly come into a court of justice, and in the presence of that Almighty Being whom you profess to adore, declare that you believe this to be true? No! Is it possible, then, that you think there is a difference between telling a lie and swearing to it? If you do, your morality, your religion, and your conscience, are but feeble barriers against the wickedness of your hearts. But what facts have you produced to support the charge? You say that the Federalists, in the convention of '87, brought forward a form of government that would have made the people in effect slaves. The assertion is unqualifiedly false. Alexander Hamilton did propose a form of government that partook of some of the qualities you speak of, but *the very fact of its being rejected is a positive proof that the Federal party would not give such a constitution to the country.*

You charge the Federal party with *encouraging the Indians to massacre!* [illegible] how dare you stand up, and in the face of this community make such a charge as this? Do you believe it? Did you ever believe it? Who are the Federal party? Where are the wretches who would do an act of this kind?—You meet them in the sanctuary—you worship in the same temple—are believers of the same faith—you sit down with them at the same sacrament—you profess to be children of the same Father—you call them brethren!—In social life, connected to them by the most tender and endearing ties—your lives, your property, your honor, are cheerfully entrusted to them. How then can you speak of them in this manner? '*Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.*'—Have you obeyed this command?

You charged the Federalists with urging the war, and then siding with the enemy. You were told this was not true. Your attention was directed to the most trying scenes of that period, when the tomahawk and scalping knife were employed on the frontier, when every heart beat with anxiety, when every day brought the tale of some new disaster, some new defeat, some new disgrace. When TREASON walked abroad—yes, *even in the streets of Pittsburgh*, who were found most anxious then for the safety of the country? Who most lavish of money? Who most willing to face the enemy? FEDERALISTS! Yes, the very men whom you have been abusing—the very men upon whom you have laid all the misfortunes that have befallen the country since the revolution! Well, when you were reminded of all this, how did you act?—Did you attempt to prove the truth of your assertions, or did you come out like pious and Christian men, and acknowledge your error? No—you had neither the courage to defend your assertions, nor the virtue to acknowledge your fault. True, your friends attempted to justify the assertion. How have they succeeded? Why, they say that a federal member of congress, declared that "government could not be kicked into a war"—and that after war was declared, the federal members of Congress obstructed the government in all their measures for carrying it on with vigor, they say that the Hartford convention wished to destroy the union; they say that *somebody* hoisted *blue-lights*, when Com. Decatur was about sailing, to give notice to the enemy, in order that he might fall into their hands. They say that these bad actions were all done by *federalists*—federalists support Andrew Gregg—therefore Mr. Gregg and all his supporters, are federalists, blue lights and tories. Adopt this kind of reasoning, and see how easily we can prove facts to be true, that nobody ever dreamt of before. Commodore Decatur was a federalist—federalists hoisted blue-lights—therefore Com. D. was a traitor, a blue light, &c. Hull was a democrat—Hull was a traitor, and betrayed his army—therefore all democrats are traitors. One of your co-signers was the object of universal hatred and contempt on account of his violent opposition to the war, and impertinent observations about the manner in which it was carried on—therefore, you gentlemen are all tories, and ought likewise to become the scorn of every decent man in the community. Shame gentlemen, that you could only take shelter behind such a veil as this. The flimsy covering is destroyed, and you are in danger of becoming the objects of pity and contempt.

Spirits of the departed great!—If you could have anticipated how severely your conduct was to be scrutinized by such *pure* and incorrupt patriots as Charles Shaler and James Riddle, how different would have been your course of conduct!—Though you have departed to enjoy the reward of your actions, you have left behind you men, and some of them professing Christians, too, whose slanders would blight (if they were listened to) the reputation of a celestial spirit,—whose pestiferous breath would wither the last leaf of laurel that sprouts upon your graves.

HAMILTON.

Be it Remembered,

That John A Shulze is in favor of high salaries and fees, he having voted when a member of the Legislature, against reducing his own.—*See Journal of the House of Representatives*, 1806-7—*pages* 417.

That John Andrew Shulze voted against granting donation lands to the widows and children of old soldiers. *See same Journal page* 565.

That John Andrew Shulze voted for an arbitrary and tyrannical militia law, that placed the military above the civil power, and put the property of the citizens at the mercy of the collectors of milita fines. *See Journal of Senate*, 1822-23, *page* 445.

These votes indicate the most aristocratic principles, fitting the man who holds them much better for a membership in the German diet, than for Governor of a free people. Let the people look to it in time. If they wish to pamper a set of aristocratic officers with high salaries and fees—if they wish to establish military tyranny in this free and happy land, they will vote for John Andrew Shulze, *but not otherwise.* *Harr. Chron.*

To our Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That we, whose names are undersigned, have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the acts of the general assembly made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said Judges have appointed *the third Monday of November next*, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be discharged.

David McClemens,
Of the city of Pittsburgh, Laborer.
William Boylstone,
Of said city, Shoe-black.
James Brogan,
Of said city, Pensioner.
James Stapleton,
Of said city, Laborer.
John Rea,
Of Pitt township, Coal-digger.
William Morris,
Of Mifflin township, Laborer.

October 3, 1823—3t.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1823.

☞ Several communications and other articles, are omitted for want of room.

☞ A very clear and satisfactory explanation of Mr. Gregg's vote on the bill to extend the right of suffrage in the Mississippi Territory, will be found in the Young Men's Address, in this paper.

☞ An article in our first page will show that Mr Sweeney has refused to produce the original of the letter which he and the Statesman published about the federal caucus. If the "editor of the Statesman," had not told us of his having "other fish to fry"—and "higher game in view" than to attend to remarks upon the falsehoods and forgeries he publishes, we would have again directed his attention to this "Danville forgery."

COMMUNICATION.

In the late Extra *Statesman* some person who writes under the signature of Philo Junius has insinuated that I was engaged in Burr's project. The author, at the time he wrote this, must have known it to be false. It answered his purpose to make the insinuation, although he had never heard it whispered before. The man who will descend to such baseness, would be considered unworthy of notice, but as the paper will circulate where I am not known, I feel it necessary to state—that Burr's expedition commenced in the fall of 1806, and was terminated by the surrender of Col. Burr to Cowles Mead, on the 18th day of January, 1807.

I went to Princeton in May, 1805, and remained there until May, 1807, as will appear by the following certificates.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG.

I do know that N. B. Craig was at Princeton, at the time of Burr's expedition, and remained there until April or May, 1807.

JOHN SCULL.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 2, 1823.

Neville B. Craig went to Princeton College some time in 1805, and continued there till April 1807, when he returned home.

HENRY BALDWIN.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 2, 1823.

PITIFUL TRICK.

The Shulzeites, being terribly alarmed by the formidable appearance of our Committee of Vigilance, and having three men of *their* party of the same name as three of *our* committee, they have prevailed on George Stevenson, lock-smith, John Little, printer, and William Arthurs, fuller, to declare that they would not serve on our committee. Surprising, that *William Arthurs*, a worthy young man, should countenance such a trick. And still more surprising, that the managers of the "editor of the Statesman" should suppose that we would place *their* Stevenson and Little on our committee of vigilance, when it is believed that one of them has no vote, and that it would require a very *vigilant* committee to keep the other in voting order.

B.

In the *infamous* address of the Shulze committee, it was asserted that the federalists obstructed the recruiting service during the late war. To contradict this, the following statement of Capt. H. Johnson, then Deputy Quarter-Master at this post, has been procured. It shows that the leading federalists of Pittsburgh volunteered their property and credit to aid the government in the prosecution of the war; and that Dr. Stevenson and Major Kirkpatrick *actually became liable to the creditors of the government* for more than forty thousand dollars.

Where was this noble band of patriots, the gallant committee, when the agents of the government were compelled to apply to "*tories*" *for assistance?*

These "tories" were afraid to publish to the world such traitorous actions as assisting the government, but when a certain judge happened to present a pair of *boots* to General Jackson, it was published throughout the United States "by and with the advice and consent" of the judge.

S.

Copy of a letter from Capt. H. Johnson to a gentleman in this city.

Pittsburgh, Penn. Sept. 28, 1823.

Dear Sir—Agreeably to your request of the evening of the 26th inst. I have referred to my official letter book for 1812–13, and now enclose you an extract from my letter to the secretary at war, of the 16th October, 1812.

By this you will perceive that the name of Dr. George Stevenson is the only one particularly mentioned on that occasion. But similar offers were made at the same time by Major Craig, and the late General P. Neville and Major E. Denny, and A. Kirkpatrick. And, it did so happen, that on or about the 31st of October 1812, the *private fortunes and credit of Dr. Stevenson and Major Kirkpatrick, were actually staked by us in the government service* for upwards of *forty thousand dollars,"* to comply with the requisitions of Gen. Harrison, for supplies for the Northwestern army, as I perceive by my letter to Qr. Master Linnard, of Philadelphia, of the "fourth of April, 1823." Those gentlemen and myself were then and have been *opposed in political denomination*—but I am not the less inclined to do them an act of *official* and political justice on that account. But by doing this act of justice to these distinguished patriots of the late war, [illegible] I believe of the revolutionary war, I wish [illegible] distinctly understood, that I have [illegible] intention or inclination to deviate [illegible] course of conduct, by the slightest [illegible] in the civil or political concerns [illegible].

I am, very respectfully, your obt. servt.

H. JOHNSON.

(EXTRACT.)

Fort Fayette, October 16, 1812.

Sir—When I informed you of the difficulty that had occurred yesterday in negociating the draft, I had not time to say then, what I consider it my duty to tell you now, that it proceeded not from unfriendly dispositions towards the government or myself, but *the peculiar state of the business of the office at the time*, and the want of expected advices from Philadelphia in the absence of the cashier. I have reason to believe, that every officer of the institution is disposed to afford me every accommodation in his power to advance the interests of the service.—Dr. Stevenson, its President, assured me, that as far as his *private property and credit* could be useful, his name should go with mine to the utmost cent, in any engagements I might conceive it necessary to make in the course of my duties.

(Signed) H. JOHNSON,
A. Qr. Master.

Hon. Wm. Eustis, esq. sec'ry of war, Washington city.

Mr. Editor—I wish you would ask your [illegible] brother editor, *Mister Young*, what notion he has of the word [illegible], as it appears in that [illegible] production, his *Extra* of last Saturday. The "Statesman," since the commencement of the present editor's literary labors, occupies such high ground as a scientific and chaste Journal, that some of the members of our University and other seminaries, are quite staggered for fear they have been all wrong. They have been [illegible] by their [illegible], to suppose that the [illegible] touching the [illegible] and [illegible] Philo Junius [illegible] Junius, the [illegible] conclusion. Do [illegible] this subject. A dissertation from his luminous pen, would be nearly as edifying as the address of that stern republican, Ross Wilkins, to *his* fellow-citizens.

PHILO-JUNIO MASTIX.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

JUNIUS—No. II.

To Charles Shaler, Ephraim Pentland, James Riddle, T. B. Dallas, Ross Wilkins, Esqrs. and others, members of the Shulze Committee for Allegheny county.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU have had another week's time for reflection—"to trace the turns and windings through which you have passed," "to halt in your mad political career." You have heard, but not heeded, the hisses and execrations of an outraged and insulted community. A generous public, after the first ebullitions of its indignation had subsided, felt disposed to give those among you, who heretofore had claims to decency and truth, an opportunity of denying your participation in the madness or the guilt of those who had nothing to lose. Your infamous address has since been republished. You have given a wide circulation to its falsehoods and your own shame. But one man among you has had honesty or boldness enough to publickly disavow it—to accuse you of adding forgery to falsehood in affixing his signature to a libel he had never seen. Is it then so hard or so dangerous to speak the truth? Does it require so great an effort to purge yourselves from the slime and filth of the politics pig-stye? Are you bound hand and foot? Forced to record the decrees of the Autocrat of Allegheny, under pain of denunciation and proscription! to swear to all his lunatic ravings—to follow, like a pack of blood-hounds his whistle, or dread the lash of the leader. Committee-men, you have chosen your course. You have passed the Rubicon. The men who two weeks ago, viewed you as friends, honestly differing from them in political sentiments, now regard you as their vilest calumniators, as men who have accused them of every crime which can disgrace humanity. They are bound by the strongest law of nature, that of self defence, if not of their lives, of what is still dearer, their honor, to repel the attack. They will recriminate no farther than their defence requires and truth will justify. In the further examination of the charges, Junius must and will examine the character and credibility of the prosecutors in the important issue between Shaler, Pentland, and Co. and 80,000 Pennsylvania electors.

In No. 1, a rough outline of the writer of the address has already been sketched. A full length portrait would but shock the public eye. Junius treads not on the crushed worm, or the bruised serpent, unless in the agony of his writhing, he should display his poisonous fangs.

Philo-Junius, in an unguarded moment you exposed your bantling; but a few perverted facts among a crowd of falsehoods, like the diamond spark amid tarnished tinsel, betray alike your political experience and dishonesty. You declare that "the public slanderer of individuals, who claim the free exercise of their thoughts, is among their invaluable rights."—Do you claim the right to slander the community, as one of the privileges of your committee? Truly it is a liberty they have long taken; but you are the first to publicly claim it. Will even your committee leave their consciences in your keeping. Under the assumed name of Philo-Junius, you appear "before the public," to use your own language, "as contemptible as the daw in borrowed feathers." You shall be stript of your plumage and exposed in your native deformity. How natural it is for an egotist to describe himself! Apply your own language: "As an individual you are undeserving of notice." "As the malignant assailer of private reputation only," from the grog shop to the printing office, "you are enabled to obtain a temporary notice."—"Long since has your character as an anonymous libeller been fully established." "The files of the Statesman rise up in judgment against you." The committee have been truly unfortunate in the selection of their writers. You, Philo, are like the painter who could draw no picture but his own. A Narcissus, who falls in love with his own likeness, and sticks it up in the drawing rooms of his neighbors. If you are not "the rose of chivalry" you are the pink of gallantry at least.—Junius, you see, can return a compliment.—You would be a theologian too, though you speak of "the ghost of Saul," and sneeringly remark "the apparition of Samuel, *if there ever was one*." But you are a disciple of "the Philosopher," and well may you advocate his abandonment of the ministry when you so fearlessly avow *that philosophy* which affects to disbelieve a revealed miracle. Wise and pious men have recorded their belief that the spirits of the departed are sometimes permitted to revisit this world, either for the purpose of consolation, or of punishment. At least in the dreams of the night, the troubled conscience conjures up the injured dead. Fame says, Philo, that your man for the Presidency, the Treasury candidate, was actually driven in wild dismay from the Capitol, when, in the visions of midnight, he was just grasping the sceptre of the Union, by the apparition of the murdered Van Allen, with the deadly pistol in his hand! Do not start, for it is not your weapon. But did you never, even in your dreams, see a ghost? On the night of the 2d Tuesday of October, 1820, did no spirit rise, in the ghastly form of a predecessor, from amid the musty records of the office, and in a hollow voice proclaim, "Your time shall be no longer!" The aspiring secretary and his humble follower will share the same fate—the fate of all who have been concerned in similar catastrophes.

Junius threw out a hint to one of you, which was not misapplied: The anecdote of the *shoe*. No personal allusion was added: Yet it seems they have found an owner. An [illegible] pledging he [illegible] facts. Let him wear them where they fit. A guilty conscience needs no accuser.

Which of you, in the last war, prevented his sons from volunteering? You can reply in the next Statesman—or if you prefer it, you shall have it in the Gazette. It is an honorable gentleman, though not the *last* one.

But gentlemen, there is another sphere in which you move. Two of you are Judges in the county, and one in the mayor's court.—You have drawn up a long list of charges against those under your jurisdiction: Smuggling, treason, murder,—offences cognizable before your honors. Can we distinguish between you, in your new capacity and in your old station? How many batteries, if no more atrocious offences, may you have to decide upon at your next term, occasioned by the very libel you have signed? Why are there no Judges but yourselves in the land whose names appear to electioneering addresses? Because public opinion and private rectitude have united in its reprobation. Our property, liberty, and life are in your hands. Human nature is sufficiently fallible, without superadding thereto the prejudice and the violence of party partisans. Like Cæsar's wife, we would have our Judges, not only pure but unsuspected.—With what expectations of justice will the accused, arraigned for crimes excited by your intemperate publications, submit to the decision of a tribunal who have thus "sullied the purity of their ermine?" With what clean hands, pure hearts, and unbiassed heads, will you affix the punishment of the crimes to which you would have thus been accessary?—How can you, under such circumstances, give that public satisfaction to which you are pledged by your offices and your oaths? Oh Justice! where is thy even scale? Oh Conscience! where is thy redeeming power?—When you blend the prosecutor with the judge, there is but one step to the executioner

You have him, too, among you; and I am sorry to find his name there—The Marshal of the District! With what impartiality will he select, as he is empowered to do, the Jurors who must try his neighbors for the treasons with which his name appears to accuse them? What hemp will be destroyed in the solemn execution of tens of thousands of the traitorous Greggites? Are the scenes in Ireland to be revived in America? There the Orangeman who seduced and entrapped the patriotic United Irishman, became his betrayer and executioner. Have we Orangemen here? You know there are such in your ranks. But shall they introduce the bloody code of that oppressed country, in this land of liberty and law?

One of you gentlemen, has deemed his opinions of such importance to the public, that he has filled three columns of the Statesman Extra with his circular. You say that "the federalists are not individually answerable for their sins as a party; yet as a party they are responsible for the acts of their representatives," and "considering them as answerable for the acts of their leaders, the passages in the address meet my approbation." What, my young master, are we yet to learn that a party is composed of individuals? If the party be guilty of treason and of murder, are not the individuals who compose it, partakers or abettors of their guilt? But, sir, why did you at first produce a copy of the address without your name, when challenged with it? And what did you say when confronted with your name? Your's is a precious commentary on the text of the address You have all the inconsistency of its writer, without his frankness or his talent. He draws the cross-bow of Robin Hood, though it is the weapon of an outlaw. You shoot with a long bow, and are more apt to wound yourself and your friends by adoption, than your friends by blood Oh thou mockery of consistency! thou reproach of Federalism! thou distrust of Democracy! Do you really suppose that any opinion over your signature can gain credence with men of any party? You! who in the same year have been a Federalist, a Democrat, and a Radical. You! who in the same day have been the man of Clay, the advocate of Jackson, and the supporter of a Congressional caucus. Alike unfaithful to all, you are ready to volunteer your support to any candidate, whose friends will promise to gratify your ridiculous vanity, or your preposterous ambition. A delegate yourself, and an opposer of delegation. The author of Hamilton in the Mercury, and the defamer of Hamilton in the Statesman. You are the Major Dalgetty of the corps, the mercenary Swiss of the guard, fighting under whichever banner promises the richest spoil and the best pay. A target at which the world may shoot, without danger to yourself or your opponent; so thoroughly *Riddled*, that, hit or miss, you cannot be worsted. You are the barometer of the atmosphere of party; a buoy on the political wave, floating on the surface of faction, and driven in the current of office; the weathercock of the town, veering with every breeze of interest, with every gale of popularity.

Some of you are elders of the church. With what feelings will you approach the communion table—I speak with reverence—with the men you have accused of murder and of treason? Perhaps even your learned and pious pastors are among the number.—Men who never shrunk from their arduous duty, or abandoned their sacred office. Does the political promotion of a backsliding Minister require from Christians such an unhallowed sacrifice, not only of your social feelings, but your religious ties, on the altar of party? Is this conduct in accordance with that gospel, which proclaims "Peace on earth and good will towards men?" Or rather is it not at open variance not only with your moral duties as good citizens, but with your religious obligations as professing Christians. Pause for a moment, I entreat you, on the precipice to which the tempter has brought you, and not for all the kingdoms of this world will you continue tacitly to assent to such a profanation of your names, such a libel on your brethren, such a reproach to your profession.

Such gentlemen, is the character of some of you, for consistency, credibility and patriotism. But if you were as pure as icicles, your charges [illegible] are [illegible]. They prove too much. They are inconsistent with each other. You have not even attempted to answer the triumphant refutation they have received. You have not rebutted the ample testimony advanced by the friends of Gregg of their patriotic services. They are engraven on the hearts of a grateful people. Some of the charges have been brought home to some of yourselves. You have talked "of resisting with one impulse the aggressions of the enemy." But when interrogated when or where any of you gentlemen had done so, you did not and you cannot answer the question in the affirmative. You have attacked the constitution of the union—that instrument which was devised and signed by Washington, Franklin, and Madison. Were they aristocrats? You have called the friends of Gregg "traitorous conspirators," yet have not been able to point out one traitor in their ranks—Nor have you accounted for that singular fact, that the only two conspicuous Tories now living in the state, are the two file leaders of the Shulze party; the one in Pittsburgh, and the other in Philadelphia The messenger of Hull is yet to find an historian, but the guide of Howe, has long been the subject of song.

"Noo honest folks, here comes Tench Cox,
And stately walks awa, man,
As ance in pride, by the warrior's side,
In Philadelphia, man.
Ane greater noo, than Willy Howe,
Cox to his friens can shaw, man,
Na ither name than *Shulze* proclaim,
And *military law*, man."

There is but one more of your slanders to which I will at present call your attention. Your accusation against the friends of Gregg, that "they have attempted to blacken the character of Jefferson, Madison, Snyder and Monroe" You who in the same breath brand Mr Gregg an aristocrat for voting for the bill extending the right of suffrage in Mississippi, which Mr. Jefferson approved! You who upbraid the friends of Gregg, with monarchical views for upholding that constitution which Mr. Madison has immortalized himself in advocating and defending! You who charge Mr. Snyder with attacking the *poor* in his vote restricting the right of suffrage! and whose most noisy Press has charged the patriot Monroe with all that is infamous and vile, for upholding the Army and the Bank of the union.——You have sent more than one arrow at Junius He will not say whether you have aimed too high or too low; whether you have hit or missed the mark But should you be able to reach him you cannot impeach the facts he has brought home to you. The lesson he has taught, will not soon be forgotten by even the most hardened offender among you: That exposure and punishment is the inevitable fate of all falsifying libellers, however honorable their titles, or proud their fortunes! Repent.

JUNIUS.

Gregg and the Revolution.

David Nicholson has made oath to the truth of his letter, respecting Mr Gregg's Revolutionary services. His affidavit is in the very words of his letter, and was taken before John Thompson, Esq. who is certified by the prothonotary of Centre county to be a Justice of the Peace. This evidence, added to that of Mr. Wilkin, of Washington county, which we published last week, must satisfy even the most incredulous, that Mr. Gregg shouldered his musket and did service in the Revolutionary War.

The Huntingdon Advocate endeavored to invalidate the testimony of Mr. Nicholson, by stating that he is *fond of drink*, and that he signed his letter at a tavern: proof was offered to the Advocate editor that this was not the case, *but he refused to publish it*. The following statement, made and signed by 23 of Mr Nicholson's neighbors and acquaintances, is satisfactory proof "that he is a man of good moral character, and a man of truth and integrity."

WE whose names are hereto subscribed, being inhabitants of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, have been acquainted with David Nicholson, (whose statement of the military services of Andrew Gregg during the revolutionary war, hath lately appeared in the newspapers) for a great length of time; some of us have been well acquainted with him for nearly thirty years, and we have no hesitation in saying that he is a man of a good moral character, and a man of truth and integrity.

Samuel Henderson,
William M'Murray,
Alexander Stewart,
George Bailey,
Jesse Bailey,
Robert Gardner,
Joseph Goheen,
Alexander Johnston,
William Stewart,
Henry M'William,
David Brown,
J. G. Lowrey.

John Barron,
David Barr,
James Johnston,
Robert Burns,
William Barr,
Michael Jack,
Samuel Wilson,
John Irvin,
John Thompson,
William Irvin,
Jos. Miles,

Married,

On Thursday evening, Sept. 24, by the Rev. Robert Patterson, Mr HUGH ANDERSON, to Miss SARAH QUIGLEY, both of Beaver county.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the *Pittsburgh Sabbath School Union*, will be held on *Thursday evening* the 9th inst. in the 1st Presbyterian Church. Persons friendly to the institution are respectfully invited to attend. Oct. 3.

NOTICE. The annual meeting of the *Young Men's Western Auxiliary Bible Society*, is to be held on the evening of the 16th inst. at 6 o'clock, at the Secession Church (Rev. Mr. Bruce's.) All friendly to the institution are respectfully requested to attend.

Oct. 3. WM. McCOMBS, *Secy.*

MRS. BOND,

BEGS leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has just returned to this City, and has taken part of Mrs. M'Clelland's house, on Third Street, a few doors east of Market Street, where she is ready to receive and instruct in the various branches of education, the children of such parents as may consider her worthy that important trust.——Grateful for past favors and determined to merit their continuance, she hopes to receive a share of that patronage she has hitherto experienced.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 26—tf.

AUCTION SALES.

Furniture Sale.

On Friday morning, October 17th,

AT TEN O'CLOCK, PRECISELY

At the residence of the Rev. William Thompson, in Allegheny Town,

A variety of

Household Furniture,

CONSISTING OF

1 Mahogany Side-Board, 1 pair ditto Card Tables, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Rush and Fancy Chairs, Looking Glasses, Ingrain Carpeting, Wire Safe, China and Glass Ware, &c. &c.

Together with a quantity of

KITCHEN FURNITURE,

Terms at sale.

John D. Davis,
Auctioneer.

Oct. 3—3t

Luke Loomis,

TENDERS his thanks to his friends and the public, for that share of patronage in his line of business, with which they have favored him, and solicits a further continuance for a few months. Having concluded on discontinuing the Book and Stationary Business, in course of the coming winter, he now offers to sell on very liberal terms, (not to say auction prices) his entire stock of

BOOKS,

In lots to suit purchasers, and where bills to any considerable amount are selected, a *handsome discount for cash*, will be given.

All persons having open accounts with L. L. are requested to call and settle them prior to the first of January next; and from those whose accounts are of six months standing, payment is shortly expected.

Pittsburgh, Oct 3, 1823—3teo3t.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

SIXTH CLASS.

THE DRAWING of this Lottery will positively take place on

Tuesday next.

CAPITAL PRIZES,

8,000 DOLLARS,

$4000,

$2336, $2000, $1000,

$500, $500, $500,

10 of $200—36 of 100—72 of $50,

And a variety of inferior prizes.

Tickets 7 Dollars.

A few Whole, Half, and Quarter TICKETS yet on hand, which can be had if applied for on or before the 7th inst.

AT THE

BOOKSTORE OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

Market Street.

Oct. 3.

35 Dollars Reward.

BROKE Jail, on the night of the 27th ult. the following persons, viz. DAVID BROWNLEE, alias BI[illegible],—committed for forgery.—WILLIAM H. CLOSSON and SILAS STATESMAN, sentenced for six months for robbing a wagon on the highway.—JOHN A. T. DRUE, committed for stealing cotton yarn.—BENJAMIN LOVEJOY, committed for robbing a wagon.—JOHN McNEALY, committed for an assault and battery, and JAMES FOWLER, committed for stealing a watch. Lovejoy is a noted villain—he is about 35 years of age, dark complexion, is pock-pitted, and had just been discharged from the penitentiary. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of the villains, or Five Dollars for each.

Saml. Hubley, Jailor.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 3, 1823.

To our Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That we have severally applied by petition, to the judges of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws of the said state, made for the relief of insolvent debtors; and that the said court have appointed the first Monday in November next (the third day) for the hearing of our creditors and ourselves, at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh, in said county, at which time and place you may, if you please, attend and and show cause, if any you have, why we should not severally be discharged.

William Hill, &
James Hill,

Merchants, surviving partners of the firm of Wm. Hill & Brothers.

Pittsburgh, October 3, 1823—3t*

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James Ralston, of Fayette township, have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said court have appointed *Monday, the 17th day of November next*, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh; at which time and place you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

James Ralston.
House-Carpenter.

Allegheny County, Oct. 3, 1823.

Special Court.

THE Jurors heretofore summoned for the Special Court, are notified to attend at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 3d Monday in October inst.—to which time said court was adjourned. By order of Court,

J. R. Butler, Pro.

Oct. 3, 1823.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1823.

☞ Several communications and other articles, are omitted for want of room.

☞ A very clear and satisfactory explanation of Mr. Gregg's vote on the bill to extend the right of suffrage in the Mississippi Territory, will be found in the Young Men's Address, in this paper.

☞ An article in our first page will show that Mr Sweney has refused to produce the original of the letter which he and the Statesman published about the federal caucus. If the "editor of the Statesman," had not told us of his having "other fish to fry" and "higher game in view" than to attend to remarks upon the falsehoods and forgeries he publishes, we would have again directed his attention to this "Danville forgery."

COMMUNICATION.

In the late *Extra Statesman* some person who writes under the signature of Philo Junius has insinuated that I was engaged in Burr's project. The author, at the time he wrote this, must have known it to be false. It answered his purpose to make the insinuation, although he had never heard it whispered before. The man who will descend to such baseness, would be considered unworthy of notice, but as the paper will circulate where I am not known, I feel it necessary to state—that Burr's expedition commenced in the fall of 1806, and was terminated by the surrender of Col. Burr to Cowles Mead, on the 18th day of January, 1807.

I went to Princeton in May, 1805, and remained there until May, 1807, as will appear by the following certificates.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG.

I do know that N. B. Craig was at Princeton, at the time of Burr's expedition, and remained there until April or May, 1807.

JOHN SCULL.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 2, 1823.

Neville B. Craig went to Princeton College some time in 1805, and continued there till April 1807, when he returned home.

HENRY BALDWIN.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 2, 1823.

PITIFUL TRICK.

The Shulzeites, being terribly alarmed by the formidable appearance of our Committee of Vigilance, and having three men of *their* party of the same name as three of *our* committee, they have prevailed on George Stevenson, lock-smith, John Little, printer, and William Arthurs, fuller, to declare that they would not serve on our committee. Surprising, that *William Arthurs*, a worthy young man, should countenance such a trick. And still more surprising, that the managers of the "editor of the Statesman" should suppose that we would place *their* Stevenson and Little on our committee of vigilance, when it is believed that one of them has no vote, and that it would require a very *vigilant* committee to keep the other in voting order.

R.

In the *infamous* address of the Shulze committee, it was asserted that the federalists obstructed the recruiting service during the late war. To contradict this, the following statement of Capt. H. Johnson, then Deputy Quarter-Master at this post, has been procured. It shows that the leading federalists of Pittsburgh volunteered their property and credit to aid the government in the prosecution of the war; and that Dr. Stevenson and Major Kirkpatrick *actually became liable to the creditors of the government* for more than forty thousand dollars.

Where was this noble band of patriots, the gallant committee, when the agents of the government were compelled to apply to "*tories*" for assistance?

These "tories" were afraid to publish to the world such traitorous actions as assisting the government, but when a certain judge happened to present a pair of *boots* to General Jackson, it was published throughout the United States "by and with the advice and consent" [illegible] nor the judge.

S.

Copy of a letter from Capt. H. Johnson to a gentleman in this city.

Pittsburgh, Penn. Sept. 28, 1823.

Dear Sir—Agreeably to your request of the evening of the 26th inst. I have referred to my official letter book for 1812-13, and now enclose you an extract from my letter to the secretary at war, of the 16th October, 1812.

By this you will perceive that the name of Dr. George Stevenson is the only one particularly mentioned on that occasion. But similar offers were made at the same time by Major Craig, and the late General P. Neville and Major E. Denny, and A. Kirkpatrick. And, it did so happen, that on or about the 31st of October 1812, the *private fortunes and credit of Dr. Stevenson and Major Kirkpatrick, were actually staked by me in the government service* for upwards of *forty thousand dollars*," to comply with the requisitions of Gen. Harrison, for supplies for the Northwestern army, as I perceive by my letter to Qr. Master Linnard, of Philadelphia, of the "fourth of April, 1823." Those gentlemen and myself were then and have been *opposed in political denomination*—but I am not the less inclined to do them an act of *official* and political justice on that account. But by doing this act of justice to those distinguished patriots of the late wa[illegible] I believe of the revolutionary war, I wish it [illegible] distinctly understood, that I have not the [illegible]ention or inclination to deviate from [illegible] course of conduct, by the slightest [illegible]ence in the civil or political concerns of [illegible] people.

I am, very respectfully, your obt. servt.

H. JOHNSON.

(EXTRACT.)

Fort Fayette, October 16, 1812.

SIR—When I informed you of the difficulty that had occurred yesterday in negociating the draft, I had not time to say then, what I consider it my duty to tell you now, that it proceeded not from unfriendly dispositions towards the government or myself, but *the peculiar state of the business of the office at the time*, and the want of expected advices from Philadelphia in the absence of the cashier. I have reason to believe, that every officer of the institution is disposed to afford me every accomodation in his power to advance the interests of the service.—Dr. Stevenson, its President, assured me, that as far as his *private property and credit* could be useful, his name should go with mine to the utmost cent, in any engagements I might conceive it necessary to make in the course of my duties.

(Signed) H. JOHNSON,
A. Qr. Master.

Hon. Wm. Eustis, esq. sec'ry of war, Washington city.

Mr. Maclean—I wish you would ask your *learned* brother editor, *Mister* Young, what notion he has of the word Philo, as it appears in that *amazing* production, his *Extra* of last Saturday. The "Statesman," since the commencement of the present editor's literary labors, occupies such high ground as a scientific and chaste Journal, that some of the members of our University and other seminaries, are quite *staggered* for fear they have been all wrong. They have been taught by their Lexicons, to presume that the word Philo & Philo implies something like a *friendly* disposition. But when *Philo Junius* comes out and abuses and damns *Junius*, the camp of literati is thrown into confusion. Do, sir, get *Mister* Young to devote another *Extra* to this subject. A dissertation from his luminous pen, would be nearly as edifying as the address of that *stern republican*, Ross Wilkins, to *his* fellow-citizens.

PHILO-JUNIO MASTIX.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

JUNIUS—No. II.

To Charles Shaler, Ephraim Pentland, James Riddle, T. B. Dallas, Ross Wilkins, Esqrs. and others, members of the Shulze Committee for Allegheny county.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU have had another week's time for reflection—"to trace the turns and windings through which you have passed," "to halt in your mad political career." You have heard, but not heeded, the hisses and execrations of an outraged and insulted community. A generous public, after the first ebullitions of its indignation had subsided, felt disposed to give those among you, who heretofore had claims to decency and truth, an opportunity of denying your participation in the madness or the guilt of those who had nothing to lose. Your infamous address has since been republished. You have given a wider circulation to its falsehoods and your own shame. But one man among you has had honesty or boldness enough to publickly disavow it—to accuse you of adding forgery to falsehood in affixing his signature to a libel he had never seen. Is it then so hard or so dangerous to speak the truth? Does it require so great an effort to purge yourselves from the slime and filth of the political pig-stye? Are you bound hand and foot? Forced to record the decrees of the Autocrat of Allegheny, under pain of denunciation and proscription! to swear to all his lunatic ravings—to follow, like a pack of blood-hounds his whistle, or dread the lash of the leader. Committee-men, you have chosen your course. You have passed the Rubicon. The men who two weeks ago, viewed you as friends, honestly differing from them in political sentiments, now regard you as their vilest calumniators, as men who have accused them of every crime which can disgrace humanity. They are bound by the strongest law of nature, that of self defence, if not of their lives, of what is still dearer, their honor, to repel the attack. They will recriminate no farther than their defence requires and truth will justify. In the further examination of the charges, Junius must and will examine the character and credibility of the prosecutors in the important issue between Shaler, Pentland, and Co. and 80,000 Pennsylvania electors.

In No. 1, a rough outline of the writer of the address has already been sketched. A full length portrait would but shock the public eye. Junius treads not on the crushed worm, or the bruised serpent, unless in the agony of his writhing, he should display his poisonous fangs.

Philo-Junius, in an unguarded moment you exposed your bantling; but a few perverted facts among a crowd of falsehoods, like the diamond spark amid tarnished tinsel, betray alike your political experience and dishonesty. You declare that "the public slanderer of individuals, who claim the free exercise of their thoughts, is among their invaluable rights."—Do you claim the right to slander the community, as one of the privileges of your committee? Truly it is a liberty they have long taken; but you are the first to publicly claim it. Will even your committee leave their consciences in your keeping. Under the assumed name of Philo-Junius, you appear "before the public," to use your own language, "as contemptible as the daw in borrowed feathers." You shall be stript of your plumage and exposed in your native deformity. How natural it is for an egotist to describe himself! Apply your own language: "As an individual you are undeserving of notice." "As the malignant assailer of private reputation only," from the grog shop to the printing office, "you are enabled to obtain a temporary notice."—"Long since has your character as an anonymous libeller been fully established." "The files of the Statesman rise up in judgment against you." The committee have been truly unfortunate in the selection of their writers. You, Philo, are like the painter who could draw no picture but his own. A Narcissus, who falls in love with his own likeness, and sticks it up in the drawing rooms of his neighbors. If you are not "the rose of chivalry" you are the pink of gallantry at least.—Junius, you see, can return a compliment.—You would be a theologian too, though you speak of "the ghost of Saul," and sneeringly remark "the apparition of Samuel, *if there ever was one*." But you are a disciple of "the Philosopher," and well may you advocate his abandonment of the ministry when you so fearlessly avow *that philosophy* which affects to disbelieve a revealed miracle. Wise and pious men have recorded their belief that the spirits of the departed are sometimes permitted to revisit this world, either for the purpose of consolation, or of punishment. At least in the dreams of the night, the troubled conscience conjures up the injured dead. Fame says, Philo, that your man for the Presidency, the Treasury candidate, was actually driven in wild dismay from the Capitol, when, in the visions of midnight, he was just grasping the sceptre of the Union, by the apparition of the murdered Van Allen, with the deadly pistol in his hand! Do not start, for it is not your weapon. But did you never, even in your dreams, see a ghost? On the night of the 2d Tuesday of October, 1820, did no spirit rise, in the ghastly form of a predecessor, from amid the musty records of the office, and in a hollow voice proclaim, "Your time shall be no longer!" The aspiring secretary and his humble follower will share the same fate—the fate of all who have been concerned in similar catastrophes.

Junius threw out a hint to one of you, which was not misapplied: The anecdote of the *shoes*. No personal allusion was added: Yet it seems they have found an owner. An honorable gentleman has appropriated them. Let him wear them whom they fit. A guilty conscience needs no accuser.

Which of you, in the last war, prevented his sons from volunteering? You can reply in the next Statesman—or if you prefer it, you shall have it in the Gazette. It is an honorable gentleman, though not the *last* one.

But gentlemen, there is another sphere in in which you move. Two of you are Judges in the county, and one in the mayor's court.—You have drawn up a long list of charges against those under your jurisdiction: Smuggling, treason, murder,—offences cognizable before your honors. Can we distinguish between you, in your new capacity and in your old station? How many batteries, if no more atrocious offences, may you have to decide upon at your next term, occasioned by the very libel you have signed? Why are there no Judges but yourselves in the land whose names appear to electioneering addresses? Because public opinion and private rectitude have united in its reprobation. Our property, liberty, and life are in your hands. Human nature is sufficiently fallible, without superadding thereto the prejudice and the violence of party partisans. Like Cæsar's wife, we would have our Judges, not only pure but unsuspected.—With what expectations of justice will the accused, arraigned for crimes excited by your intemperate publications, submit to the decision of a tribunal who have thus "sullied the purity of their ermine?" With what clean hands, pure hearts, and unbiassed heads, will you affix the punishment of the crimes to which you would have thus been accessary?—How can you, under such circumstances, give that public satisfaction to which you are pledged by your offices and your oaths? Oh Justice! where is thy even scale? Oh Conscience! where is thy redeeming power?—When you blend the prosecutor with the judge, there is but one step to the executioner.

You have him, too, among you; and I am sorry to find his name there—The Marshal of the District! With what impartiality will he select, as he is empowered to do, the Jurors who must try his neighbors for the treasons with which his name appears to accuse them? What hemp will be destroyed in the solemn execution of tens of thousands of the traitorous Greggites? Are the scenes in Ireland to be revived in America? There the Orangeman who seduced and entrapped the patriotic United Irishman, became his betrayer and executioner. Have we Orangemen here? You know there are such in your ranks. But shall they introduce the bloody code of that oppressed country, in this land of liberty and law?

One of you gentlemen, has deemed his opinions of such importance to the public, that he has filled three columns of the Statesman Extra with his circular. You say that "the federalists are not individually answerable for their sins as a party; yet as a party they are responsible for the acts of their representatives," and "considering them as answerable for the acts of their leaders, the passages in the address meet my approbation." What, my young master, are we yet to learn that a party is composed of individuals? If the party be guilty of treason and of murder, are not the individuals who compose it, partakers or abettors of their guilt? But, sir, why did you at first produce a copy of the address without your name, when challenged with it? And what did you say when confronted with your name? Your's is a precious commentary on the text of the address. You have all the inconsistency of its writer, without his frankness or his talent. He draws the cross-bow of Robin Hood, though it is the weapon of an outlaw. You shoot with a long bow, and are more apt to wound yourself and your friends by adoption, than your friends by blood. Oh thou mockery of consistency! thou reproach of Federalism! thou distrust of Democracy! Do you really suppose that any opinion over your signature can gain credence with men of any party? You! who in the same year have been a Federalist, a Democrat, and a Radical. You! who in the same day have been the man of Clay, the advocate of Jackson, and the supporter of a Congressional caucus. Alike unfaithful to all, you are ready to volunteer your support to any candidate, whose friends will promise to gratify your ridiculous vanity, or your preposterous ambition. A delegate yourself, and an opposer of delegation. The author of Hamilton in the Mercury, and the defamer of Hamilton in the Statesman. You are the Major Dalgetty of the corps, the mercenary Swiss of the guard, fighting under whichever banner promises the richest spoil and the best pay. A target at which the world may shoot, without danger to yourself or your opponent; so thoroughly *Riddled*, that, hit or miss, you cannot be worsted. You are the barometer of the atmosphere of party; a buoy on the political wave, floating on the surface of faction, and driven in the current of office; the weathercock of the town, veering with every breeze of interest, with every gale of popularity.

Some of you are elders of the church. With what feelings will you approach the communion table—I speak with reverence—with the men you have accused of murder and of treason? Perhaps even your learned and pious pastors are among the number.—Men who never shrunk from their arduous duty, or abandoned their sacred office. Does the political promotion of a backsliding Minister require from Christians such an unballowed sacrifice, not only of your social feelings, but your religious ties, on the altar of party? Is this conduct in accordance with that gospel, which proclaims "Peace on earth and good will towards men?" Or rather is it not at open variance not only with your moral duties as good citizens, but with your religious obligations as professing Christians. Pause for a moment, I entreat you, on the precipice to which the tempter has brought you, and not for all the kingdoms of this world will you continue tacitly to assent to such a profanation of your names, such a libel on your brethren, such a reproach to your profession.

Such gentlemen, is the character of some of you, for consistency, credibility and patriotism. But if you were as pure as icicles, your charges bear their own refutation. They prove too much. They are inconsistent with each other. You have not even attempted to answer the triumphant refutation they have received. You have not rebutted the ample testimony advanced by the friends of Gregg of their patriotic services. They are engraven on the hearts of a grateful people. Some of the charges have been brought home to some of yourselves. You have talked "of resisting with one impulse the aggressions of the enemy." But when interrogated when or where any of you gentlemen had done so, you did not and you cannot answer the question in the affirmative. You have attacked the constitution of the union—that instrument which was devised and signed by Washington, Franklin, and Madison. Were they aristocrats? You have called the friends of Gregg "traitorous conspirators," yet have not been able to point out one traitor in their ranks—Nor have you accounted for that singular fact, that the only two conspicuous Tories now living in the state, are the two file leaders of the Shulze party; the one in Pittsburgh, and the other in Philadelphia. The messenger of Hull is yet to find an historian, but the guide of Howe, has long been the subject of song.

> "Noo honest folks, here comes Tench Cox,
> And stately walks awa, man,
> As ance in pride, by the warrior's side,
> In Philadelphia, man.
> Ane greater noo, than Willy Howe,
> Cox to his friens can shaw, man,
> Na ither name than *Shulze* proclaim,
> And *military law*, man."

There is but one more of your slanders to which I will at present call your attention. Your accusation against the friends of Gregg, that "they have attempted to blacken the character of Jefferson, Madison, Snyder and Monroe." You who in the same breath brand Mr Gregg an aristocrat for voting for the bill extending the right of suffrage in Mississippi, which Mr. Jefferson approved! You who upbraid the friends of Gregg, with monarchical views for upholding that constitution which Mr. Madison has immortalized himself in advocating and defending! You who charge Mr. Snyder with attacking the *poor* in his vote restricting the right of suffrage! and whose most noisy Press has charged the patriot Monroe with all that is infamous and vile, for upholding the Army and the Bank of the union.——You have sent more than one arrow at Junius. He will not say whether you have aimed too high or too low; whether you have hit or missed the mark. But should you be able to reach him you cannot impeach the facts he has brought home to you. The lesson he has taught, will not soon be forgotten by even the most hardened offender among you: That exposure and punishment is the inevitable fate of all falsifying libellers, however honorable their titles, or proud their fortunes! Repent.

JUNIUS.

Gregg and the Revolution.

David Nicholson has made oath to the truth of his letter, respecting Mr Gregg's Revolutionary services. His affidavit is in the very words of his letter, and was taken before John Thompson, Esq. who is certified by the prothonotary of Centre county to be a Justice of the Peace. This evidence, added to that of Mr. Wilkin, of Washington county, which we published last week, must satisfy even the most incredulous, that Mr. Gregg shouldered his musket and did service in the Revolutionary War.

The Huntingdon Advocate endeavored to invalidate the testimony of Mr. Nicholson, by stating that he is fond of drink, and that he signed his letter at a tavern: proof was offered to the Advocate editor that this was not the case, *but he refused to publish it*. The following statement, made and signed by 23 of Mr Nicholson's neighbors and acquaintances, is satisfactory proof "that he is a man of good moral character, and a man of truth and integrity."

WE whose names are hereto subscribed, being inhabitants of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, have been acquainted with David Nicholson, (whose statement of the military services of Andrew Gregg during the revolutionary war, hath lately appeared in the newspapers) for a great length of time; some of us have been well acquainted with him for nearly thirty years, and we have no hesitation in saying that he is a man of a good moral character, and a man of truth and integrity.

Samuel Henderson,
William M'Murray,
Alexander Stewart,
George Bailey,
Jesse Bailey.
Robert Gardner,
Joseph Goheen,
Alexander Johnston,
William Stewart,
Henry M'William,
David Brown,
J. G. Lowrey.

John Barron,
David Barr,
James Johnston,
Robert Burns,
William Barr,
Michael Jack,
Samuel Wilson,
John Irvin,
John Thompson,
William Irvin,
Jos. Miles,

Married,

On Thursday evening, Sept. 24, by the Rev. Robert Patterson, Mr HUGH ANDERSON, to Miss SARAH QUIGLEY, both of Beaver county.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the *Pittsburgh Sabbath School Union*, will be held on *Thursday evening* the 9th inst. in the 1st Presbyterian Church. Persons friendly to the institution are respectfully invited to attend. Oct. 3.

NOTICE. The annual meeting of the *Young Men's Western Auxiliary Bible Society*, is to be held on the evening of the 16th inst. at 6 o'clock, at the Secession Church (Rev. Mr. Bruce's.) All friendly to the institution are respectfully requested to attend.

Oct. 3. WM. McCOMBS, *Secy.*

MRS. BOND,

BEGS leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has just returned to this City, and has taken part of Mrs. M'Clelland's house, on Third Street, a few doors east of Market Street, where she is ready to receive and instruct in the various branches of education, the children of such parents as may consider her worthy that important trust.—Grateful for past favors and determined to merit their continuance, she hopes to receive a share of that patronage she has hitherto experienced.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 26—tf.

AUCTION SALES.

Furniture Sale.

On Friday morning, October 17th,

AT TEN O'CLOCK, PRECISELY

At the residence of the Rev. William Thompson, in Allegheny Town,

A variety of

Household Furniture,

CONSISTING OF

1 Mahogany Side-Board, 1 pair ditto Card Tables, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Rush and Fancy Chairs, Looking Glasses, Ingrain Carpeting, Wire Safe, China and Glass Ware, &c. &c.

Together with a quantity of

KITCHEN FURNITURE,

Terms at sale.

John D. Davis,
Auctioneer.

Oct. 2—3t

Luke Loomis,

TENDERS his thanks to his friends and the public, for that share of patronage in his line of business, with which they have favored him, and solicits a further continuance for a few months. Having concluded on discontinuing the Book and Stationary Business, in course of the coming winter, he now offers to sell on very liberal terms, (not to say auction prices) his entire stock of

BOOKS,

In lots to suit purchasers, and where bills to any considerable amount are selected, a *handsome discount for cash*, will be given.

All persons having open accounts with L. L. are requested to call and settle them prior to the first of January next; and from those whose accounts are of six months standing, payment is shortly expected.

Pittsburgh, Oct 3, 1823—3teo3t.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

SIXTH CLASS.

THE DRAWING of this Lottery will positively take place on

Tuesday next.

CAPITAL PRIZES,

8,000 DOLLARS,

$4000,

$2336, $2000, $1000,
$500, $500, $500,
10 of $200—36 of 100—72 of $50,
And a variety of inferior prizes.

Tickets 7 Dollars.

A few Whole, Half, and Quarter TICKETS yet on hand, which can be had if applied for on or before the 7th inst.

AT THE
BOOKSTORE OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
Market Street.

Oct. 3.

35 Dollars Reward.

BROKE Jail, on the night of the 27th ult. the following persons, viz. DAVID BROWNLEE, alias BI[illegible],—committed for forgery.—WILLIAM H. CLOSSON and SILAS STATESMAN, sentenced for six months for robbing a wagon on the highway.—JOHN A. T. DRUE, committed for stealing cotton yarn.—BENJAMIN LOVEJOY, committed for robbing a wagon.—JOHN McNEALY, committed for an assault and battery, and JAMES FOWLER, committed for stealing a watch. Lovejoy is a noted villain—he is about 35 years of age, dark complexion, is pock-pitted, and had just been discharged from the penitentiary. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of the villains, or Five Dollars for each.

Saml. Hubley, Jailor.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 3, 1823.

To our Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That we have severally applied by petition, to the judges of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws of the said state, made for the relief of insolvent debtors; and that the said court have appointed the first Monday in November next (the third day) for the hearing of our creditors and ourselves, at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh, in said county, at which time and place you may, if you please, attend and and show cause, if any you have, why we should not severally be discharged.

William Hill, &
James Hill,
Merchants, surviving partners of the firm of Wm. Hill & Brothers.

Pittsburgh, October 3, 1823—3t*

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James Ralston, of Fayette township, have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said court have appointed *Monday, the 17th day of November next*, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh; at which time and place you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

James Ralston.
House Carpenter.

Allegheny County, Oct. 3, 1823.

Special Court.

THE Jurors heretofore summoned for the Special Court, are notified to attend at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 3d Monday in October inst.—to which time said court was adjourned. By order of Court,

J. R. Butler, Pro.

Oct. 3, 1823.

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, No. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES.

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822—tf

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON YARN AND PIECE GOODS.

IN consequence of the extension and perfection of our machinery, and to satisfy our western friends that by our accommodating terms, we will retain their custom, we give notice, that on the first of September, we will reduce our prices of Yarn considerably below the former rates.—Our prices will then render it the certain interest of western merchants to purchase here. We will also at that date reduce the price of our Sheetings and promptly supply orders for either article.

Adams, Allen & Co.

August 29—tf.

BRASS FOUNDRY, Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them at the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove-pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing,
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Spelter Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Rags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

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HAVE constantly on hand, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

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CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,

COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS,

COTTON YARN from the different Factories, Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

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do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts. pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

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Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,
BY THE PACK, and
Beaver, by the pound,
FOR SALE, BY

Christopher Magee,

Pittsburgh, August 15.—tf. *Market Street*

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Wash, Dye, and Tea Kettles,
TIN-WARE of all sorts,
Steam Kitchens, for steam-boats,
Patent Cooking Stoves,
Stove-Pipes, &c.
SheetCopperBottoms, and Breasts; Tin in Boxes;
Block Tin, Iron Ware, Still Cocks and Rivets, Spelter-Solder, Pig and Bar Lead.

Robert Turner.

Wood-St. between Front and Water Sts.

Pittsburgh, July [illegible] 6m.

Lever Printing Presses,

distinguished for durability, power, speed, and for ease to the workman,

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PITTSBURGH.

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Price from 180 to 200 dollars, according to the size and finish.

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Inquire of the Printer.

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WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

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John Hannen,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823—tf.

JOSEPH CHAMBERS, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets.

June 7

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally, that R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

BOOKS AND *STATIONARY,*

at the old stand, (corner of Wood and Third Streets,) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B. LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP, } *Assignees.*
THOMAS COOPER,

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin." tf.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

Notice.

ROBERT SMITH is a candidate for Commissioner of Allegheny county for three years.

Sept. 12.

FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY.

In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

THAT large three story brick warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Front streets, now occupied by J. W. Biddle, and Co.

Also,

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street, adjoining the above. This house is very conveniently arranged and finished in the best manner.

Also,

That frame warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Water-streets, at present occupied by William Anderson.

Also,

The frame warehouse, on Wood-street adjoining the above, now occupied by Thomas B. Davis.

Also,

A brick store and dwelling house, situate at the north east corner of Market and Fifth-streets now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

Also,

The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Cassilly.

Also,

The lot of ground situate on the west side of St. Clair street, extending from Penn street, to the end of the Allegheny bridge, on which are erected several frame buildings. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers.

Also,

Two lots of ground No. 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

Also,

A tract of unimproved land, containing about 137 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose.

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ABISHAI WAY,
JOHN LITTLE.

Jan. 10—tf

Pittsburgh and Erie MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 12. tfyaM11

Valuable Lands FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frickman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty-five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WAREHOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

July 17.

Stage Office Removed.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the Office of the

Huntingdon, Harrisburgh and Philadelphia Line,

Has recently been removed from Mrs. Kerr's to

THE PITTSBURGH HOTEL,

At the Corner of Wood and Third Streets; Where the Stage arrives every Monday, at 12 o'clock, and departs the next day at the same hour.

The proprietors intend shortly to extend said line, so as to run twice a week, when the trip to Harrisburgh will be performed in 4½ or 5 days. The *Traveller* will find it his interest to encourage this line, the roads being *level* and generally good, and the distance for each day easily performed without any loss of sleep; and, further, which (to many) ought to be a still greater *stimulus* to try our route, our fare is lower than usual.

James Moorehead,
For the Company.

July 11. tf

A genteel Carriage

and a set of Horses, are kept for hire, at the Pittsburgh Hotel.

NAILERS WANTED.

TWO OR THREE HANDS

WHO understand working on Jesse Reed's Patent Nail Machines, are wanted at the Allegheny Nail Factory. Apply to

Richard Bowen,
At the works.

Sept. 19, 1823.—tf.

HARDWARE.

THE Subscriber has just received, at his old stand, in Market Street,

A very general assortment of

***HARDWARE* AND CUTLERY,**

Plated and Tinned Saddlery, &c.

Which he intends selling at reduced prices,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Benjamin Darlington.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 5. 1823.—1m.

GLASS.

WE, the subscribers, being engaged in the manufacturing of WINDOW GLASS, wishing to go on with the business, and at the same time knowing that the present prices of Glass, do not pay us for the making of it, do jointly and severally agree with each other; not to sell, after the 10th of September next, at a lower rate than $4 50, for 7 by 9, per 100 feet or box; $5 00 per box, 8 by 10; and $6 00 per box, 10 by 12; which prices will barely enable and justify us to continue our business.

Wendt, Ensell, Impson & Co.
Birmingham Glass Works.

F. Lorenz & Co.
Pittsburgh Glass Works.

Barnett, Cammann & Co.
New Boston Factory.

Jos. Mills,
Bridgeport Glass Factory.

Sept. 5—tf.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Washington county, will be sold, by Public Vendue, on Monday, the 10th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. a certain messuage or

Tract of Land,

Situate in Nottingham township, Washington county, adjoining lands of Jacob Feigley, Joseph Barr, William Chambers and others, containing about two hundred and fifty acres, late the property of John Welsh, deceased. The sale will be held on the premises. Due attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known by

John Finley,
Margaret Welsh, } Ex'rs.

Sept. 12—4t

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having resolved on leaving Pittsburgh, wishes to dispose of the undivided fourth part of the following property, situate on the public square, Market and Fourth streets, for which an indisputable title will be given.

A Three Story Brick House,

At present in the occupancy of Robert Grierson and Samuel Spencer & Co. adjoining the store of S. A. Dubarry. This building is thirty-six feet square.

A Store Room,

Occupied at present as a tin-ware manufactory, adjoining the above.

A Frame House,

Occupied by James Fulton, as a grocery and liquor store.

A Double Stone House,

Adjoining the above, occupied as grocery and liquor stores, by James Porter and Robert Bailey.

ALSO,

A Convenient Dwelling House,

On Fourth street, together with a shed, occupied by David Glenn.

There are several back buildings to the above described property, together with an excellent pump.

This property at present rents for eleven hundred and eighty-five dollars. It will be sold low; the payments to be one third in hand, one third in four months, and the remainder to be paid in five years, with interest, to be paid yearly.

Lemmon Irwin.

Pittsburgh, August 22, 1823.—tf.

Notice.

MY wife MARY has left my bed and board without any just cause, and I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

WILLIAM McLANE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 12—3t

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate general Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected—In pursuance of which, I, L. STEWART, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of Allegheny county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in the said county, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at the several election districts therein.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh west of Wood street, from the Monongahela river to where that street intersects Liberty street, from thence north of Liberty and west of Washington streets, are to meet at the court house in the said city.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh east of Wood street and south of Liberty street to the line—together with the electors of that part of Pitt township adjoining and attached thereto, beginning on the Allegheny river at the mouth of Washington street, and running up said river to the mouth of Two Mile Run, thence up said run by Roup's Mill to Henry Fulton's farm house, thence in a straight line to William Knox's farm house, on the Four Mile Run, (including the two last mentioned places) thence down the Four Mile Run to the Monongahela, and thence down the said river to the city line, are also to meet at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh.

The electors of Pitt township, (excepting so much thereof as goes to constitute part of the eastern election ward of the city of Pittsburgh) are to meet at the office of the East Liberty Steam Mill, in the town of East Liberty, in said township.

The electors of Wilkins township are to meet at the house now occupied by Francis Wilson, on the Frankstown Road, in said township.

The electors of Plum township are to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township are to meet at the White House, lately occupied by Thomas Neel, in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township are to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabeth-town.

The electors of Mifflin township are to meet at the house formerly occupied by William Walker, deceased, in said township.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Street's Run, thence down the said river to the mouth of Chartier's creek, on the Ohio river, thence up the said creek to include John Bell's, from thence to Willet's, on Street's Run, (including the farms of Robert Hays and James Brison) and thence down the said river to the place of beginning, (being made a separate election district) are to meet at the house of Dominic O'Connor, in Birmingham, in said township.

The electors of the residue of St. Clair township, south and west of the aforesaid division line, are to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township are to meet at the house of John Taylor, (formerly Matthew M'Coy's) in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township are to meet at the house of William Marks, in said township.

The electors of Moon township are to meet at the house of Adrian Aton, in said township.

The electors of Finlay township are to meet at the house of John Charles, (now occupied by Mr. Jones) on the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Georgetown, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township are to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross township are to meet at the house of William R. Graham, (formerly Samuel Allen's) in said township.

The electors of Pine township are to meet at the house of William Cochran, in said township.

The electors of Deer township, together with the electors residing in that part of Indiana township, between Deer township and the following line, to wit: beginning at the Allegheny river at Alexander Logan's Ferry, thence along the Butler road until it strikes the line of Deer township, are to meet at the house of John M'Cool, in Deer township.

And the electors of the residue of Indiana township are to meet at the house of David Stewart, in said township.

At which time and place the qualified electors as aforesaid, will elect by ballot—

One person for GOVERNOR of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for STATE SENATOR, in conjunction with Beaver and Butler counties.

Four persons for MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler county.

One person for COUNTY COMMISSIONER for one year.

One person for COUNTY COMMISSIONER for three years.

One person for AUDITOR of Allegheny county.

And in and by the act of the general assembly of this state, passed the 17th day of March, 1800, it is directed that the inspectors of the said general election, shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday [illegible] October, at the several election districts; a[illegible]e election for such inspectors shall be held [illegible] respective constables, who are required to g[illegible] least one week's notice of such election assi[illegible] two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote, as shall be then present, and the inspectors so chosen are required to be at the places of their districts on the day of the general election, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

Also, in and by the act of the general Assembly of this state, passed on the 2d day of April 1821, it is directed, "that it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner, as the case may be, of each and every county within this commonwealth, to give public notice at the same time and in the same manner and under the same penalty that he is now required to give notice of any general or special election, that every person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary departments of the United States, and also that every member of congress is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election in this state."

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid are required to meet at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Friday next after the second Tuesday of October next, then and there to perform those duties required by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 4th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and of the independence of the United States the forty-eighth.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

September 5.—6t.

Blank Summons & Executions,

For sale at this office.

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES:

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822.—tf

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON YARN
AND
PIECE GOODS.

IN consequence of the extension and perfection of our machinery, and to satisfy our western friends that by our accommodating terms, we will retain their custom, we give notice, that on the first of September, we will reduce our prices of Yarn considerably below the former rates.—Our prices will then render it the certain interest of western merchants to purchase here. We will also at that date reduce the price of our Sheetings and promptly supply orders for either article.

Adams, Allen & Co.

August 29—tf.

BRASS FOUNDRY,
Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron
MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

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do. border,		25
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Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

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Robert Turner.

Wood-St between Front and Water Sts.

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Samuel Denniston.

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OF
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Inquire of the Printer

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Miller & Wilson,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

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John Hannen,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823—tf.

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets.

June 7

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally, that R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

BOOKS
AND
STATIONARY,

at the old stand, (corner of Wood and Third Streets,) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B. LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP, } *Assignees.*
THOMAS COOPER,

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin." tf.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.
AT THEIR
WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

Notice.

ROBERT SMITH is a candidate for Commissioner of Allegheny county for three years

Sept. 12

FOR SALE,
THE FOLLOWING VERY
VALUABLE PROPERTY.

In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

THAT large three story brick warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Front streets, now occupied by J. W. Biddle, and Co.

Also,

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street, adjoining the above. This house is very conveniently arranged and finished in the best manner.

Also,

That frame warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Water-streets, at present occupied by William Anderson.

Also,

The frame warehouse, on Wood-street adjoining the above, now occupied by Thomas B. Davis.

Also,

A brick store and dwelling house, situate at the north east corner of Market and Fifth-streets now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

Also,

The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Cassilly.

Also,

The lot of ground situate on the west side of St. Clair street, extending from Penn street, to the end of the Allegheny bridge, on which are erected several frame buildings. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers.

Also,

Two lots of ground No. 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

Also,

A tract of unimproved land, containing about 137 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose.

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ABISHAI WAY,
JOHN LITTLE.

Jan. 10—tf

Pittsburgh and Erie
MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 12. tfyaM11

Valuable Lands
FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frickman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty-five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

May 17

Stage-Office Removed.

THE public are respectfully informed, that Office of the

Huntingdon, Harrisburgh and Philadelphia Line,

Has recently been removed from Mrs. Kerr's to

THE PITTSBURGH HOTEL,

At the Corner of Wood and Third Streets; Where the Stage arrives every Monday, at 12 o'clock, and departs the next day at the same hour.

The proprietors intend shortly to extend said line, so as to run twice a week, when the trip to Harrisburgh will be performed in 4½ or 5 days. The *Traveller* will find it his interest to encourage this line, the roads being *level* and generally good, and the distance for each day easily performed without any loss of sleep; and, further, which (to many) ought to be a still greater *stimulus* to try our route, our fare is lower than usual.

James Moorehead,
For the Company.

July 11. tf

A genteel Carriage

and a set of Horses, are kept for hire, at the Pittsburgh Hotel.

NAILERS WANTED.
TWO OR THREE HANDS

WHO understand working on Jesse Reed's Patent Nail Machines, are wanted at the Allegheny Nail Factory. Apply to

Richard Bowen,
At the works.

Sept. 19, 1823.—tf.

HARDWARE.

THE Subscriber has just received, at his old stand, in Market Street

A very general assortment of
HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY,
Plated and Tinned Saddlery, &c.

Which he intends selling at reduced prices,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Benjamin Darlington.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 5. 1823.—1m.

GLASS.

WE, the subscribers, being engaged in the manufacturing of WINDOW GLASS, wishing to go on with the business, and at the same time knowing that the present prices of Glass, do not pay us for the making of it, do jointly and severally agree with each other; not to sell, after the 10th of September next, at a lower rate than $4 50. for 7 by 9, per 100 feet or box; $5 00 per box, 8 by 10; and $6 00 per box, 10 by 12; which prices will barely enable and justify us to continue our business.

Wendt, Ensell, Impson & Co.
Birmingham Glass Works.
F. Lorenz & Co.
Pittsburgh Glass Works.
Barnett, Cammann & Co.
New Boston Factory.
Jos. Mills,
Bridgeport Glass Factory.

Sept. 5—tf.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Washington county, will be sold, by Public Vendue, on Monday, the 10th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. a certain messuage or

Tract of Land,

Situate in Nottingham township, Washington county, adjoining lands of Jacob Feigley, Joseph Barr, William Chambers and others, containing about two hundred and fifty acres, late the property of John Welsh, deceased. The sale will be held on the premises. Due attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known by

John Finley,
Margaret Welsh, } Ex'rs.

Sept. 12—4t*

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having resolved on leaving Pittsburgh, wishes to dispose of the undivided fourth part of the following property, situate on the public square, Market and Fourth streets, for which an indisputable title will be given.

A Three Story Brick House,

At present in the occupancy of Robert Grierson and Samuel Spencer & Co. adjoining the store of S. A. Dubarry. This building is thirty-six feet square.

A Store Room,

Occupied at present as a tin-ware manufactory, adjoining the above.

A Frame House,

Occupied by James Fulton, as a grocery and liquor store.

A Double Stone House,

Adjoining the above, occupied as grocery and liquor stores, by James Porter and Robert Bailey.

ALSO,

A Convenient Dwelling House,

On Fourth street, together with a shed, occupied by David Glenn.

There are several back buildings to the above described property, together with an excellent pump.

This property at present rents for eleven hundred and eighty-five dollars. It will be sold low; the payments to be one third in hand, one third in four months, and the remainder to be paid in five years, with interest, to be paid yearly.

Lemmon Irwin.

Pittsburgh, August 22, 1823.—tf.

Notice.

MY wife MARY has left my bed and board without any just cause, and I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

WILLIAM McLANE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 19—3t

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entititled "An act to regulate general Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected—In pursuance of which, I, L. STEWART, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of Allegheny county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in the said county, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at the several election districts therein.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh west of Wood street, from the Monongahela river to where that street intersects Liberty street, from thence north of Liberty and west of Washington streets, are to meet at the court house in the said city.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh east of Wood street and south of Liberty street to the line—together with the electors of that part of Pitt township adjoining and attached thereto, beginning on the Allegheny river at the mouth of Washington street, and running up said river to the mouth of Two Mile Run, thence up said run by Roup's Mill to Henry Fulton's farm house, thence in a straight line to William Knox's farm house, on the Four Mile Run, (including the two last mentioned places) thence down the Four Mile Run to the Monongahela, and thence down the said river to the city line, are also to meet at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh.

The electors of Pitt township, (excepting so much thereof as goes to constitute part of the eastern election ward of the city of Pittsburgh) are to meet at the office of the East Liberty Steam Mill, in the town of East Liberty, in said township.

The electors of Wilkins township are to meet at the house now occupied by Francis Wilson, on the Frankstown Road, in said township.

The electors of Plum township are to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township are to meet at the White House, lately occupied by Thomas Neel, in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township are to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabeth-town.

The electors of Mifflin township are to meet at the house formerly occupied by William Walker, deceased, in said township.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Street's Run, thence down the said river to the mouth of Chartier's creek, on the Ohio river, thence up the said creek to include John Bell's, from thence to Willet's, on Street's Run, (including the farms of Robert Hays and James Brison) and thence down the said river to the place of beginning, (being made a separate election district) are to meet at the house of Dominic O'Connor, in Birmingham, in said township.

The electors of the residue of St. Clair township, south and west of the aforesaid division line, are to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township are to meet at the house of John Taylor, (formerly Matthew M'Coy's) in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township are to meet at the house of William Marks, in said township.

The electors of Moon township are to meet at the house of Adrian Aton, in said township.

The electors of Finlay township are to meet at the house of John Charles, (now occupied by Mr. Jones) on the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Georgetown, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township are to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross township are to meet at the house of William R. Graham, (formerly Samuel Allen's) in said township.

The electors of Pine township are to meet at the house of William Cochran, in said township.

The electors of Deer township, together with the electors residing in that part of Indiana township, between Deer township and the following line, to wit: beginning at the Allegheny river at Alexander Logan's Ferry, thence along the Butler road until it strikes the line of Deer township, are to meet at the house of John M'Cool, in Deer township.

And the electors of the residue of Indiana township are to meet at the house of David Stewart, in said township.

At which time and place the qualified electors as aforesaid, will elect by ballot—

One person for GOVERNOR of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for STATE SENATOR, in conjunction with Beaver and Butler counties.

Four persons for MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler county.

One person for COUNTY COMMISSIONER for one year.

One person for COUNTY COMMISSIONER for three years.

One person for AUDITOR of Allegheny county.

And in and by the act of the general assembly of this state, passed the 17th day of March, 1800, it is directed that the inspectors of the said general election, shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, at the several election districts; and the election for such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote, as shall be then present, and the inspectors so chosen are required to be at the places of their districts on the day of the general election, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

Also, in and by the act of the general Assembly of this state, passed on the 2d day of April 1821, it is directed, "that it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner, as the case may be, of each and every county within this commonwealth, to give public notice at the same time and in the same manner and under the same penalty that he is now required to give notice of any general or special election, that every person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary departments of the United States, and also that every member of congress is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election in this state."

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid are required to meet at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Friday next after the second Tuesday of October next, then and there to perform those duties required by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 4th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and of the independence of the United States the forty-eighth.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

September 5.—6t.

Blank Summons & Executions,

For sale at this office.